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TWELFTH

ANNUAL

REPORT

OF THE

DEPT.

OF

EDUCATION

MASS.

1947-48

PART I

Public Document No. 2

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS: Dept of Education

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1948

ISSUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 2 OF CHAPTER 69
OF THE GENERAL LAWS

PART I

1947-48

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Board Of Education

Term Expires

1950. Dr. Walter F. Downey, Chairman, English High School, Boston
1953. Dr. Alexander Brin, Vice Chairman, 251 Causeway St., Boston
1952. Miss Grace A. Buxton, Secretary, 8 Haviland St., Worcester
1948. Hon. Michael H. Sullivan, 24 School St., Boston
1949. Dr. David D. Scannell, 475 Commonwealth Ave., Boston
1951. Dr. Frank L. Boyden, Deerfield Academy, Deerfield
1954. Mrs. Julia M. Fuller, 292 Forest Park Ave., Springfield
1955. Mr. G. John Gregory, 376 Boylston St., Boston
1956. Dr. William E. Park, Northfield Schools, East Northfield

STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The Board of Education

and

Mr. Harold C. Sears,* 50 Main Street, Brockton
Ex Officio The Commissioner of Education

BOARD OF COLLEGIATE AUTHORITY

Ex Officio John J. Desmond, Jr., Chairman

1948. Hon. Michael H. Sullivan, 24 School St., Boston
1949. Dr. David D. Scannell, 475 Commonwealth Ave., Boston
1950. Dr. Walter F. Downey, English High School, Boston
1951. Dr. Frank L. Boyden, Deerfield Academy, Deerfield
1952. Miss Grace A. Buxton, 8 Haviland St., Worcester
1953. Dr. Alexander Brin, 251 Causeway St., Boston
1954. Mrs. Julia M. Fuller, 292 Forest Park Ave., Springfield
1955. Mr. G. John Gregory, 376 Boylston St., Boston
1956. Dr. William E. Park, Northfield Schools, East Northfield
1948. Mr. Paul T. Rothwell, 177 Milk St., Boston
1949. Mr. James F. Peebles, Bourne
1950. Dr. Bancroft Beatley, Simmons College, Boston
1951. Miss Dorothy Bell, Bradford Junior College, Haverhill

John J. Desmond, Jr., Commissioner of Education
Raymond A. FitzGerald, Deputy Commissioner of Education

George H. Varney, Business Agent
Paul W. Knight, Assistant Business Agent

* - Representing labor on State Board for Vocational Education (C. 531, Acts of 1941).

DIVISION OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AND STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES

PATRICK J. SULLIVAN, Director

Supervisors

Alice B. Beal, Supervisor of Elementary Education
Philip G. Cashman, Supervisor of Regional Veterans' Education Centers
Ralph H. Colson, Assistant Supervisor of Physical Education
Ina M. Curley, Supervisor of Special Schools and Classes
Daniel J. Kelly, Supervisor of Physical Education and Safety Education
A. Russell Mack, Supervisor of Secondary Education
Martina McDonald Driscoll, Supervisor of Music
Thomas A. Phelan, Supervisor of Teacher Placement

PRESIDENTS OF STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES AND THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART

John J. Kelly, Bridgewater
William J. Sanders, Fitchburg
Martin F. O'Connor, Framingham
, Hyannis*
Eugene A. Sullivan, Worcester
Gordon L. Reynolds, Massachusetts School of Art, Boston
James Dugan, Lowell
Grover C. Bowman, No. Adams
Edward A. Sullivan, Salem
Edward J. Scanlon, Westfield

Warren E. Benson, Supervisor of Guidance and Placement

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

H. NORCROSS STRATTON, Director

Daniel H. Shay, Assistant Director

Supervisors

Subdivision of Supervision

* - Operation temporarily suspended.

John G. Glavin, Field of Agricultural Schools and Departments
Leslie J. Nutting, Field of Industrial Schools for Boys
Frank L. Allen, Field of Vocational Art Education in Industry and Business
Caroline H. Wilson, Fields of Industrial Schools, Household Arts Schools and Departments, and Continuation Schools for Girls and Women
Clare L. Walsh, Assistant, Field of Household Arts Schools and Departments
Harold E. Shapiro, Field of Distributive Occupations Education
Marion R. Balboni, Assistant, Field of Distributive Occupations Education

Subdivision of Teacher-Training

Jesse A. Taft, Field of Agricultural Schools and Departments (Resident, 31 Liberal Arts Annex, University of Massachusetts, Amherst)
Charles F. Oliver, Part-time Assistant, Field of Agricultural Schools and Departments (Resident, 31 Liberal Arts Annex, University of Massachusetts, Amherst)
Thomas L. Flynn, Field of Industrial Schools for Boys and Men
John F. Shea, Field of Industrial Schools for Boys and Men
William J. McConnell, Field of Industrial Schools for Boys and Men
John I. Lusk, Field of Continuation Schools for Boys and Public Service Training
Anna A. Kloss, Fields of Industrial Schools, Household Arts Schools and Departments, and Continuation Schools for Girls and Women
Martha T. Wonson, Assistant, Field of Household Arts Schools and Departments
Lou Lombard, Assistant, Field of Household Arts (Resident, Framingham State Teachers College)

Subdivision of Occupational Information, Vocational Counseling, Survey and Placement

Joseph A. Bedard, Field of Occupational Information and Vocational Counseling
Robert F. Nolan, Field of Survey and Placement

Subdivision of Administration

Carl H. Herrick, All Fields Francis J. Lombard, Assistant

Subdivision of Private Trade Schools

John F. Westrel, Supervisor

Subdivision of In-Service Training for Veterans

M. Norcross Stratton, Director
Daniel H. Shay, Assistant Director in Charge
Leslie J. Nutting, Assistant (Part-time)
H. Porter Perkins, Supervisor
Garrett T. Barry, Supervisor
Charles L. Berg, Supervisor
James E. Burke, Supervisor
John B. Butler, Supervisor
William J. Butler, Assistant Supervisor
Francis X. Collins, Assistant Supervisor
John J. Dwyer, Supervisor
Francis J. Farrenkpof, Supervisor
Michael Gonzalez, Supervisor
Thomas F. Greer, Assistant Supervisor
Jeremiah E. Holland, Supervisor
Warren R. Ingram, Assistant Supervisor
Z. Walter Janiak, Supervisor
Frank R. Kinslow, Assistant Supervisor
William C. Kyle, Assistant Supervisor
Francis J. McCrehan, Supervisor
Harold F. McNulty, Assistant Supervisor
John P. Morine, Supervisor
Theresa O'Connor, Assistant Supervisor
J. Murray Page, Supervisor
J. Edward Sharkey, Supervisor
Charles J. Sheehan, Supervisor
Frederick J. Teed, Assistant Supervisor
Bernard E. Tully, Supervisor

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

HERBERT A. DALLAS, Director

Edward D. Callahan, Supervisor
Henry Heim, Supervisor
Anthony A. Rosse, Supervisor
Louis M. Tracy, Supervisor
Charles W. Bush, Jr., Medical Consultant
Mrs. Dorothy A. Gates, Supervisor of Physical Restoration
John S. Burns, Assistant Supervisor
Charles A. Campbell, Assistant Supervisor
John J. Cummings, Jr., Assistant Supervisor
Thomas F. Donnellan, Assistant Supervisor
Esther L. Frutkoff, Assistant Supervisor
Frederick D. Greehan, Jr., Assistant Supervisor
M. Monica King, Assistant Supervisor
William E. King, Assistant Supervisor
John S. Levis, Assistant Supervisor
Katherine MacLarnie, Assistant Supervisor
George L. O'Brien, Assistant Supervisor
Simon S. Olshansky, Assistant Supervisor
Stephen L. Sadler, Assistant Supervisor
Ernest A. Swift, Assistant Supervisor
George F. Shelton, Assistant Supervisor
Wendell J. White, Assistant Supervisor

DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

E. EVERETT CLARK, Director

Ellen Fitzpatrick, Supervisor in Education
Helen B. Garrity, Supervisor in Education
Mary L. Guyton, Supervisor of Adult Civic Education
Otto Kiessling, Supervisor in Education
John P. McGrail, Supervisor in Education
Leo F. A. Murphy, Assistant Supervisor in Education
Ursula K. Toomey, Assistant Supervisor in Education

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

Members of Advisory Board

Term Expires
1948. Wilfred J. Poirier, Fall River
1948. Mrs. Clementina Langone, Boston
1949. Charles Sepucha, Salem
1949. Joseph Botelho, New Bedford
1950. Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Boston, Chairman
1950. Mrs. Agnes E. Frohock, Somerville

Alice W. O'Connor, Supervisor of Social Service
Daniel J. Donahue, District Agent (Fall River)
Charles P. Martin, District Agent (Lawrence)
John A. McInnes, District Agent (Springfield)
Charles L. Carey, District Agent (Worcester)

DIVISION OF THE BLIND

ARTHUR F. SULLIVAN, Director

Advisory Board

Term Expires
1948. Robert H. Hallowell, Dedham
1949. Linwood Erskine, Worcester
1950. Anne G. Finberg, Waban
1951. Thomas J. Morrison, Springfield
1952. Wanda K. Parker, Fitchburg

Members of Staff

John J. Buckley, Employment
Anne Devine, Relief
Edith R. Ervin, Employment
Ethel M. Frederick, Relief
Janet L. Gorton, Medical Social Worker
Francis B. Ierardi, Relief
Helen E. Jowders, Work for Children
Robert J. McCarthy, Talking Books
Joseph S. Phelps, Relief
Gertrude M. Sullivan, Relief
Rose E. Trainor, Sales
Paul J. Trainor, Talking Books
Fred V. Walsh, Relief
Louise C. Wright, Employment

Blind Handicraft Shop: 73 Newbury Street, Boston
Marian Kiley, Storeroom Helper

Workshops: 26 Lansdowne Street, Cambridge
Thomas Mahar, Manager
418 Second Street, Fall River
Joseph Dennis, Manager
323 Middlesex Street, Lowell
Albert Gagnon, Manager
30 Eagle Street, Pittsfield
Irvin F. Rossi, Manager
33 Highland Street, Worcester
Edward Curran, Manager

Woolson House Industries: 48 Inman Street, Cambridge
Catherine Keenan, Manager

DIVISION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Board of Commissioners

Term Expires
1948. Stacy B. Southworth, Braintree, Chairman
1948. Richard J. Sullivan, Lawrence
1949. Mrs. Edward P. Furber, Watertown
1950. Rt. Rev. Msgr. Hugh F. Blunt, Cambridge
1951. Mrs. Douglas Horton, Wellesley
Catharine M. Yerxa, Library Adviser
V. Genevieve Boisclair, General Secretary
Sarah A. Beard, Consultant, School Libraries and Library Work with Children and Young People

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT BOARD

CLAYTON L. LENT, Secretary

Members of the Board

Ex Officio John J. Desmond, Jr., Commissioner of Education

Term Expires
1948. Harry Smalley, Fall River
1949. Mildred B. Jenks, Springfield

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, AMHERST

RALPH A. VanMETER, Acting President

Trustees

Ex Officio His Excellency, Robert F. Bradford
Ex Officio John J. Desmond, Jr., Commissioner of Education
Ex Officio Frederick E. Cole, Commissioner of Agriculture
Ex Officio Ralph A. VanMeter, Acting President of the College

Term Expires
1948. Joseph W. Bartlett, Newton
1948. Philip F. Whitmore, Sunderland
1949. Frank L. Boyden, Deerfield
1949. Richard Saltonstall, Sherborn
1950. Ernest Hoftyzer, Wellesley
1950. Alden C. Brett, Belmont
1951. Leonard Carmichael, Medford
1951. Mrs. Elizabeth L. McNamara, Cambridge
1952. Mrs. Joseph Swan Leach, Walpole
1952. Ralph F. Taber, West Newton
1953. John M. Deely, Lee
1953. Clifford C. Hubbard, Mansfield
1954. Harry Dunlap Brown, Billerica
1954. John W. Haigis, Greenfield

Officers of the Trustees

His Excellency Robert F. Bradford, President
Joseph W. Bartlett, Chairman
James W. Burke, Secretary, Amherst
Robert D. Hawley, Treasurer, Amherst

BRADFORD DURFEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, FALL RIVER

LESLIE B. COOMBS, Principal

Trustees

Ex Officio His Honor, William P. Grant, Mayor
Ex Officio John J. Desmond, Jr., Commissioner of Education
Ex Officio William S. Lynch, Superintendent of Schools

Term Expires
1950. James Tansey, President, Fall River
1948. Joseph P. Gilligan, Vice President, Fall River
1946. Edward F. Doolan, Clerk, Fall River
1948. Mrs. Helen C. Connors, Fall River
1948. Mrs. Grace H. Howe, Fall River
1948. Antonio M. Pires, Fall River
1948. Edmund C. Talbot, Fall River
1949. Joseph Moniz, Fall River
1949. Jan Pietraszek, Fall River
1949. Roland Sorel, Fall River
1949. ----------
1950. John S. Brayton, Fall River
1950. Willard W. McLeod, Fall River
1950. Samuel W. String, Jr., Fall River
1950. Madison F. Welsh, Fall River

LOWELL TEXTILE INSTITUTE, LOWELL

KENNETH R. FOX, President

Trustees

Ex Officio, His Honor, Leo A. Roy, Mayor
Ex Officio, John J. Desmond, Jr., Commissioner of Education

Term Expires
1948. Frank W. Gainey, Lawrence
1948. Stephen R. Gleason, Chelmsford
1948. Samuel Pinanski, Brookline
1948. Philip L. Scannell, Lowell
1948. Alfred E. Traverse, Lowell
1949. John A. Calnin, Lowell
1949. George H. Dozois, Lowell
1949. William A. Donovan, Lowell
1949. Barnett D. Gordon, Brookline
1949. E. Perkins McGuire, Boston
1950. Walter B. French, Lowell
1950. Myron S. Freeman, Worcester
1950. Harold W. Leitch, Andover
1950. Francis P. Madden, Winthrop
1950. Melville Weston, North Andover

NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE INSTITUTE, NEW BEDFORD

GEORGE WALKER, Principal

MAUD L. CLARK, Treasurer

Trustees

Ex Officio His Honor, Arthur N. Harriman, Mayor
Ex Officio John J. Desmond, Jr., Commissioner of Education
Ex Officio W. Kenneth Burke, Superintendent of Schools

Term Expires
1948. James Moniz, New Bedford
1948. Nils V. Nelson, Winthrop
1948. William E. King, New Bedford
1948. George Sargent, New Bedford
1948. John A. Shea, New Bedford
1949. Laurent Fauteux, New Bedford
1949. James J. Kennedy, New Bedford
1949. Raymond R. McEvoy, Stoughton
1949. William Richards, New Bedford
1949. John Vertente, Jr., New Bedford
1950. Gustave LaMarche, New Bedford
1950. William B. Ferguson, New Bedford
1950. Walter H. Paige, New Bedford
1950. Frederick Rollinson, New Bedford
1950. Edward L. Murphy, Jr., New Bedford

MASSACHUSETTS MARITIME ACADEMY

FLORENCE R. HANLON, Acting Secretary

CAPT. HOWARD G. COPELAND, USNR, Superintendent,
Shore Base, Hyannis

Board of Commissioners

Term Expires
1948. Theodore L. Storer, Cambridge, Chairman
1949. Capt. Charles H. Hurley, Newton Centre
1950. John W. Downs, Winchester

FORMER MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OR THE ADVISORY BOARD

Original Members - 1837

James G. Carter
Emerson Davis
Edmund Dwight
Horace Mann
Edward A. Newton
Robert Rantoul, Jr.
Thomas Robbins
Jared Sparks

Appointed Since

George Putnam
Charles Hudson
George N. Briggs
William G. Bates
John W. James
Elisha Bartlett
Heman Humphrey
Stephen C. Phillips
Barnas Sears
Edwin M. Chapin
Henry B. Hooker
Stephen P. Webb
Thomas Kinnicutt
Joseph W. Ingraham
John A. Bolles
George B. Emerson
Charles K. True
Mark Hopkins
Edward Otheman
Isaac Davis
Alexander H. Vinton
George S. Boutwell
Henry Wheatland
Hosea Ballou
Ariel Parish
Cornelius C. Felton
Alonzo H. Quint
William A. Stearns
Russell Tomlinson
Erastus O. Haven
Davis H. Mason
John F. Marshall
Emory Washburn
Abner J. Phipps
James Freeman Clarke
William Rice
John D. Philbrick
Samuel T. Seelye
George T. Wilde
Gardiner G. Hubbard
Alonzo A. Miner
Henry Chapin
Constantine C. Estey
Edward B. Gillett
Phillips Brooks
Christopher C. Hussey
Charles B. Rice
Elijah B. Stoddard
Horatio G. Knight
Abby W. May
Charles Francis Adams, Jr.
Milton B. Whitney
Thomas Wentworth Higginson
Admiral F. Stone
Francis A. Walker
Edward C. Carrigan
Horace E. Scudder
Elmer E. Capen
Kate Gannett Wells
Alice Freeman Palmer
George I. Aldrich
George H. Conley
Joel D. Miller
Franklin Carter
Clinton Q. Richmond
Caroline Hazard
Albert E. Winship
Thomas B. Fitzpatrick
Frederick P. Fish
Sarah Louise Arnold
Simeon B. Chase
Levi L. Conant

Frederick W. Hamilton
Paul H. Ranus
Jeremiah E. Burke
James Chalmers
Margaret Slattery
Samuel L. Powers
Michael J. Downey
George H. Wrenn
Arthur H. Lowe
Ella Lyman Cabot
Grace S. Mansfield
Henry B. Sawyer
Walter V. McDuffee
Lincoln Filene
Mary E. Murray
P. A. O'Connell
Roger L. Putnam
Thomas H. Sullivan
Katherine A. Doyle
Anna M. Power
Ada L. Comstock
Dr. Francis T. Spaulding
Flora Lane
Bancroft Beatley
John J. Walsh
Ruth Redican
Michael H. Sullivan

Ex-Officiis - Governors

Edward Everett
Marcus Morton
John Davis
George N. Briggs
George S. Boutwell
John H. Clifford
Emory Washburn
Henry J. Gardner
Nathaniel P. Banks
John A. Andrew
Alexander H. Bullock
William Claflin
William B. Washburn
William Gaston
Alexander H. Rice
Thomas Talbot
John D. Long
Benjamin F. Butler
George D. Robinson
Oliver Ames
John Q. A. Brackett
William E. Russell
Frederic T. Greenhalge
Roger Wolcott
W. Murray Crane
John L. Bates
William L. Douglas
Curtis Guild, Jr.
Eben S. Draper
Eugene N. Foss
David I. Walsh
Samuel W. McCall
Calvin Coolidge

Ex-Officiis - Lieutenant-Governors

George Hull
Henry H. Childs
John Reed
Henry W. Cushman
Elisha Huntington
William C. Plunkett
Simon Brown
Henry W. Benchley
Eliphalet Trask
John Z. Goodrich
John Nesmith
Joel Hayden
William Claflin
Joseph Tucker
Thomas Talbot
Horatio G. Knight
Byron Weston
Oliver Ames
William H. Haile
Louis A. Frothingham
Robert Luce
Edward F. Barry
Grafton D. Cushing
Channing H. Cox

Secretaries of the Board

1837-1848	Horace Mann	1877-1893	John W. Dickinson
1849-1855	Barnas Sears	1894-1902	Frank A. Hill
1856-1860	George S. Boutwell	1903-1904	C. B. Tillinghast
1861-1876	Joseph White	1904-1915	George H. Martin

Commissioners of Education

1909-1915	David Snedden	1939-1943	Walter F. Downey
1916-1935	Payson Smith	1943-1946	Julius E. Warren
1935-1939	James G. Reardon	1946-	John J. Desmond, Jr.

REPORT OF THE

BOARD OF EDUCATION

(TO COME)

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER

An amendment of Chapter 15 of the General Laws as enacted in Chapter 652 of the Acts of 1947 established a Board of Education which shall have supervision and control of the Department of Education. The law provided for a Board consisting of nine members appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council. Upon the expiration of the term of office of a member of the Board, his successor will be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, for a term of nine years. The act was approved June 25, 1947, and soon after the effective date, ninety days later, His Excellency, Governor Robert F. Bradford, appointed the following members of the new Board of Education:

Name of Appointee	Term Expires
Honorable Michael H. Sullivan	September 26, 1948
Dr. David D. Scannell	September 26, 1949
Dr. Walter F. Downey	September 26, 1950
Dr. Frank L. Boyden	September 26, 1951
Miss Grace A. Buxton	September 26, 1952
Dr. Alexander Brin	September 26, 1953
Mrs. Julia M. Fuller	September 26, 1954
Mr. G. John Gregory	September 26, 1955
Dr. William H. Park	September 26, 1956

The members of the Board took oath of office before Governor Bradford in the Executive Council Chamber on October 23, 1947 and held its organization meeting immediately

after a brief address by the Governor. The following officers were elected by the Board for one year:

Dr. Walter F. Downey, Chairman
Dr. Alexander Brin, Vice-Chairman
Miss Grace A. Buxton, Secretary

The Board completed its organization by the establishment of an Executive Committee composed of the officers and one member elected unanimously, Michael H. Sullivan. The adoption of Rules and Regulations and the appointment of Mary E. McKay, Secretary to the Department, as Assistant Secretary of the Board of Education, were effected at subsequent meetings. Committees appointed by the Chairman under the Rules and Regulations were as follows:

Educational Research and Statistics

Dr. Park, Chairman
Miss Buxton
Mrs. Fuller
Mr. Gregory

Personnel

Dr. Scannell, Chairman
Dr. Brin
Judge Sullivan
Miss Buxton

Public Relations

Dr. Boyden, Chairman
Dr. Brin
Dr. Park
Dr. Scannell

Teachers Colleges, Entrance Requirements and Curricula

Mrs. Fuller, Chairman
Mr. Gregory
Dr. Park
Judge Sullivan

Teacher Selection

Mr. Gregory, Chairman
Dr. Boyden
Miss Buxton
Mrs. Fuller

The Executive Committee was empowered to take necessary action to meet any exigency on behalf of the Board between the regular monthly meetings and to advise with the Commissioner on proposed or pending legislation. The Committee met with some regularity weekly to perform its functions.

The Board of Education held regular monthly meetings in accordance with the law on the fourth Tuesday at the Department of Education Building, Boston, with the exception of the June meeting which was held at Deerfield Academy on invitation of Dr. Frank L. Boyden. An additional meeting was held in July. Indexed manuals of the Divisions are in process of preparation of which three have been completed for the Teachers Colleges, for Vocational Education, and for Vocational Rehabilitation. These manuals have served for ready reference and will be kept up to date by supplementary sheets. The Directors of the Divisions presented detailed reports when the manuals were issued.

Within a month after the organization of the Board, a committee was appointed to accompany the Commissioner at the hearings on the budget of the Department held on November 6 and 7 before the Budget Commissioner. The com-

mittee was composed of Judge Sullivan, Mr. Gregory, and Dr. Brin. The board recognizes the important relationship which exists between policy-making and the fiscal control in the budget.

Recess Commission on Education

Under the provisions of Chapter 67 of the Resolves of 1947, a special unpaid commission was authorized to make an investigation and study of

1. The problem of higher education in the Commonwealth, particularly those pertaining to the enlargement of the University of Massachusetts, including the feasibility of incorporating in said University the state teachers colleges and other institutions of higher education.

2. The making of such recommendations as to the membership and the duties and the powers of the boards of trustees of the state institutions of higher education as it may deem necessary or advisable.

3. The matter of certification of public school teachers by the Department of Education.

4. The establishment of minimum standards to be observed in the appointment of teachers in the public schools.

5. The study of the laws relating to state teachers colleges.

6. The extension of the facilities of state teachers colleges to include a college of higher learning for veterans of World War II.

The Commission, after lengthy study and investigation of the problems affecting public higher education in Massachusetts, offers the following recommendations and suggestions:

1. That opportunities for public higher education should be made available to all citizens of Massachusetts possessing the requisite abilities. There should be no barrier, either geographic, economic or traditional, that would prevent young men and women of the State from undertaking study beyond high school. It should be emphasized that additional provisions for public higher education is not merely an obligation to a group of talented citizens; it is a necessary measure for the continued development of our society.

2. That the University of Massachusetts continue to operate under chapter 75 of the General Laws; that other institutions of public higher education be directly under the control and supervision of the Board of Education; that all other educational agencies fall into the Division of Education under the Board of Education.

3. That all institutions of public higher education have trustees. These trustees, with the exception of the trustees of the University of Massachusetts, shall have such powers as are delegated to them by the Board of Education.

4. That the Board of Collegiate Authority be appointed by the Board of Education.

5. That a council of public higher education be formed to consist of the president and dean of each institution, which will meet from time to time as an informal clearing house for co-ordination and consultation.

6. That the four-year teacher-training program be maintained and financially strengthened at the teachers colleges.

7. That some of the teachers colleges be expanded to offer two-year programs in liberal arts, business, semi-technical or semi-professional training.

8. That the establishment and development of community colleges be encouraged.

9. That the University of Massachusetts be expanded in staff and plant facilities to offer increased educational opportunities.

10. That the present plans of the University of Massachusetts to develop its School of Business Administration, School of Education, and School of Engineering be approved, with particular emphasis to be placed on the immediate need of the School of Engineering.

11. That one-well-supported four-year degree-granting textile institute is all that should be maintained in Massachusetts.

12. That one two-year and one four-year technical school be maintained in Massachusetts.

13. That the physical plants, including the safety

conditions, at each institution of public higher education be improved, particularly at the teachers colleges.

The Executive Committee and the Commissioner appeared at a hearing before the Committee on Education on the Recess Commission's Report. The Board of Education was recorded in favor of the establishment of community colleges under the Board of Education recommended in the majority report but registered its opposition to the minority report favoring the placing of the teachers colleges in the University of Massachusetts. Legislation was enacted subsequently under Chapter 620 of the Acts of 1948 providing for the establishment of community colleges providing a program of general and vocational education designed to serve the educational needs of one or more communities within the general area wherein it is established. It is provided further that a community college may be established as a division of an existing state teachers college. A comprehensive study is now in progress in the Department, and a full report with recommendations as to the establishment of the community colleges will be rendered in January, 1949.

Legislation on Education

The Board of Education sponsored a bill which was enacted as Chapter 548 of the Acts of 1948 designating the Board of Education as the State Educational Agency to

represent the Commonwealth in dealing with the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States in carrying out the provisions of the National School Lunch Act, as enacted into law on June 4, 1946. Previously, the Department of Public Welfare had been the agency designated by the Governor. The law, having an emergency preamble, became effective on approval June 11, 1948. The transfer was made as of July 1 in accordance with budget provisions previously made. The School Lunch Program is included in the Division of Vocational Education which has given technical advice to community lunch programs federally sponsored for several years.

A bill proposed by the Board of Education was enacted as Chapter 360 of the Acts of 1948 and amended Chapter 74 of the General Laws by removing the limit of $10,000 to funds expended by the State Board for Vocational Education for the purposes of furnishing aid during its rehabilitation of such persons as it shall deem able to profit by training. The removal of the restriction will allow the Commonwealth to receive a larger portion of the matching funds of the federal government.

The Board of Education was represented by the Executive Committee, members of the Board, and the Commissioner, at hearings before the Committee on Education on bills relating to state aid, school building assistance, teachers' salaries,

and teacher certification. A chronological list of certain Acts and Resolves enacted by the General Court in 1948 which relate to the Department of Education directly or indirectly follows. The Acts in particular intended to alleviate the burden of the support of education and building construction are Chapters 643, "An Act Relative to School Funds and State Aid for Public Schools"; and Chapter 645, "An Act to Encourage the Establishment of Regional and Consolidated Public Schools and to Provide Financial Assistance to Cities and Towns in the Construction of School Buildings."

School aid granted under Chapter 643 is designed to promote the equalization of educational opportunity in the public schools of the Commonwealth and the equalization of the burden of the costs of schools to the respective cities and towns. Chapter 645 will promote the planning and construction of school buildings and the establishment of Regional and Consolidated schools, in order to insure safe and adequate plant facilities for the public schools and to assist cities and towns in meeting the cost. A commission of five members, three appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council and two appointed by the Board of Education are established in the Department of Education, but not subject to its control.

The appointees of the Governor are:

Wayne E. Clark, Vice President, Home National Bank, Brockton
Arthur F. Eldridge, Architect, 119 Main Street, Shelburne Falls
Owen B. Kiernan, Superintendent of Schools, Wayland

The appointees of the Board of Education are:

Dr. Edward L. Moreland, Executive Vice President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Dr. John C. Tinsley, President, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester

Annual Reports

The Department has had a revision of the bulletin on "General Laws Relating to Education" printed and distributed including all statutes enacted through 1947. This is the first revision since 1939. The Annual Report of the Department, Part II, for 1946 was printed and distributed, the first of these statistical reports issued since 1942. The Part II section for 1947 is now being proof-read. The importance of having the Annual Reports of the Department printed each year is obvious. For historical record the reprinted reports now typewritten should be published in permanent and printed form.

National Education Association

The Board of Education authorized Miss Grace A. Buxton, Secretary, to represent the Board at the conference of delegates of the National Education Association in Cleveland, Ohio, July 5-10, 1948. Commissioner Desmond was delegated to confirm the invitation previously extended to the Association to hold its meeting in Boston in July, 1949.

Conferences and Institutes

The Thirty-Third Annual Conference of the Superintendents

of Schools was held at Bridgewater State Teachers College April 20, 21, and 22, 1948. A reception was given to the Board of Education and the Board of Collegiate Authority on Wednesday evening preceding the dinner meeting. The theme of the conference was "Zeal for American Democracy" and the principal speaker, Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education. The program of the conference also gave emphasis to the improvement of elementary and secondary education. Consultants and speakers were drawn principally from the Teachers Colleges and the Superintendents of Schools of the State.

The Twenty-Fifth Annual Conference of Principals of Junior and Senior High Schools and the Twenty-Third Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Association of Deans of Girls were held at Framingham State Teachers College April 21, 22, 23, 1948. The functions and status of the junior high schools, secondary school standards, guidance and problems of youth were the principal topics for discussion at this conference. The Eighteenth Annual State Conference of Principals of Elementary Schools and General Supervisors of Public Education in Massachusetts was held in the Hotel Statler, Boston, on May 8, 1948. The conference theme was "Zeal for American Democracy", and the principal speaker was Dr. Roma Gans, Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, on the subject "Helping Teachers and Children to Experience Democracy". During the past year

there has been an increased number of requests from cities and towns of the Commonwealth for the conducting of institutes for teachers by the Department staff. Institutes for primary grade and elementary grade teachers were held in accordance with the following schedule during the year 1947 and 1948. Requests for similar institutions have been received from Northampton and Easthampton. A total of 32 towns received this service from the Department during the past year.

Institutes

Institute	Date	For Primary Grade Teachers
Danvers	November 19, 1947	Beverly, Middleton, Peabody, Salem, Topsfield
Arlington	January 21, 1948	Arlington
Norwood	January 22, 1948	Canton, Medfield, Millis, Walpole, Sharon, Norfolk, Westwood, Foxboro, Dedham
Fitchburg	January 23, 1948	Ashby, Lunenburg, Townsend, Westminster
Marblehead	April 28, 1948	Essex, Lynn, Nahant, Swampscott
Westboro	October 18, 1948	Ashland, Berlin, Grafton, Hopkinton, Shrewsbury, Southboro, Upton, Westboro, Northboro. (For Elementary School Teachers)

Requests - Northampton and Easthampton

The Annual Summer Institute on Elementary Education was held at Lesley College, Cambridge, June 23, 24, 25, 1948, with a full attendance. It was necessary to refuse admission to many applicants who had not signified their intention in advance of attending the sessions of the Institute. Study groups at this Institute discussed the topics "How the Balanced Growth of Children Can Be Provided for in the Curriculum" and "How the Curriculum Can Be Enriched Through the Cooperation of School and Community", and the program on the Enrichment of Curriculum through the Use of Radio was conducted on the second day at the Institute with an explanation and demonstration of television through the courtesy of local radio stations. On the final day of the conference, a program under the auspices of the Aviation Operations Institute was conducted at the Logan Airport and Bedford Airport with opportunities for flight experience for the members of the conference, arranged in co-operation with the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Certificates were issued to the members who completed the requirements of the Institute.

School Surveys

The Department has received in the past years, six requests for complete school surveys from the towns of Leyden, Westboro, Berlin, Swansea, Wilmington, and Boxford. These surveys were completed under the direction of a Survey

Committee composed of the following members of the staff.

Survey Committee

Chairman: Alice B. Beal, State Supervisor of Elementary Education

Elementary Education

Alice B. Beal, State Supervisor of Elementary Education - Organization, Personnel, In-Service Training

Ruth E. Davis, Director of Teacher Training, State Teachers College, Bridgewater - Curriculum and Materials

Elizabeth V. Foster, Director of Teacher Training, State Teachers College, Worcester - Curriculum and Materials

Secondary Education

A. Russell Mack, State Supervisor of Secondary Education

Special Subjects

Sarah A. Beard, Division of Public Libraries, Department of Education - School Library Program

Warren E. Benson, State Supervisor of Guidance and Placement - Guidance Program

Ethel J. Brooks, State Department of Public Health - School Health Program

Ina M. Curley, State Supervisor of Special Schools and Classes - Special Class Program

Martina McDonald Driscoll, State Supervisor of Music - Music Program

John G. Glavin, State Supervisor of Agricultural Education - Vocational Agriculture Program

James J. Hammond, State Teachers College, Fitchburg - Industrial Arts Program

Daniel J. Kelly, State Supervisor of Physical Education - Physical Education Program

Priscilla M. Nye, Director of Teacher Training,
Massachusetts School of Art - Art Education

Bethel B. Ross, Exec. Sec. Massachusetts School Lunch
Advisory Committee - School Lunch Program

Daniel H. Shay, Assistant Director, Vocational Division,
Department of Education - Industrial Education

Caroline H. Wilson, State Supervisor of Household Arts,
Education - Home Economics Program

School Survey (Completed)

Leyden	-	October, 1947
Westboro	-	November, 1947
Berlin	-	December, 1947
Swansea	-	February, 1948
Wilmington	-	March, 1948
Boxford	-	May, 1948

Schools Surveys for 1948 and 1949 are scheduled for Medway, Orange, Gill, Leicester, Shelburne Falls, Randolph, and Hudson in accordance with the following schedule.

Date	Town	Participants
October 7	Medway	Survey Staff (Miss Davis)
October 21	Orange	Survey Staff (Miss Foster)
November 3	Gill	Miss Beal and Mr. Mack
November 10	Leicester	Miss Beal
December 1	Shelburne	Survey Staff (Miss Foster)
February 9	Hudson	Survey Staff (Miss Foster)

A survey is now conducted in a form which involves active participation by the school system which is to be surveyed. Forms have been used in mimeograph form and will be printed in formal form this year. The results of the surveys are sent to the School Committee and Superintendent of Schools with recommendations by the Department based on the findings of the Survey Committee.

Degrees Awarded

The Board of Education voted to award degrees from the Teachers Colleges in June, 1948, as follows:

Teachers College	Bachelor	Masters	Diplomas
Bridgewater	73	6	
Fitchburg	58	19	
Framingham	95		
Lowell	44		
North Adams	14	4	
Salem	76		
Westfield	32		
Worcester	40		
Massachusetts School of Art	22		57

Summer sessions were held at Fitchburg, Bridgewater, Hyannis, North Adams, Westfield, and Worcester. The sessions at North Adams State Teachers College were conducted in Pittsfield for the convenience of the teachers enrolled. Degrees were awarded as follows:

Teachers College	Bachelor	Masters
Bridgewater	12	7
Fitchburg	21	21
Hyannis	4	6
North Adams	6	3
Westfield	7	
Worcester	4	

Retirements

Mr. Herbert A. Dallas, Director of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation was retired on pension effective August 31, 1948. Mr. Dallas had served continuously in the Department for a period of thirty-two years with efficiency and devotion to his duties. The tribute to his service was extended by the Commissioner of Education on the occasion of his retirement at a reception given to him in the Department.

Miss Martha T. Wonson, Assistant Supervisor in the Division of Vocational Education, retired on August 31, 1948, after thirty years of experience marked with devoted service and efficiency in the performance of her duties in the Department of Education, Division of Vocational Education. The Department paid its tribute to Miss Wonson on the occasion of her retirement.

Mr. Edward P. Donegan who served in the Department at the State Teachers College, at Bridgewater, and the State Education Building from March, 1936, to September, 1948, was retired on account of disability. Mr. Donegan had rendered service of marked efficiency to the Department

throughout his period of employment. The Department wishes to extend to him best wishes for the future in the hope that he will soon return to full health.

BOARD OF COLLEGIATE AUTHORITY

The Board of Collegiate Authority, established under Chapter 652 of the Acts of 1947, held its first meeting on November 18, 1947. The following members were appointed by His Excellency the Governor on September 22, 1947, and qualified October 23, 1947:

Name of Appointee	Term Expires
Honorable Michael H. Sullivan	September 26, 1948
Dr. David D. Scannell	September 26, 1949
Dr. Walter F. Downey	September 26, 1950
Dr. Frank L. Boyden	September 26, 1951
Miss Grace A. Buxton	September 26, 1952
Dr. Alexander Brin	September 26, 1953
Mrs. Julia M. Fuller	September 26, 1954
Mr. G. John Gregory	September 26, 1955
Dr. William E. Park	September 26, 1956
Mr. Paul T. Rothwell	July 1, 1948
Mr. James F. Peebles Representing Secondary School System of the Public Schools	July 1, 1949
Dr. Bancroft Beatley Representing Colleges and Universities	July 1, 1950
Miss Dorothy M. Bell Representing Junior Colleges	July 1, 1951

The following public institutions, which received their degree-granting privileges directly from the Massachusetts General Court subject to approval by the Board of Collegiate Authority, were approved during the year ending June 30, 1948:

Newton Junior College

The Board of Collegiate Authority approved the application of the School Committee of the City of Newton for approval to grant the degrees of Associate in Arts or Associate in Science, or both such degrees, to persons who complete such course of study under the provisions of Chapter 332 of the Acts of 1948. (General Laws, Chapter 71, Section 79)

Massachusetts Maritime Academy

The Board of Collegiate Authority approved the application of the Massachusetts Maritime Academy for approval of their course of instruction in compliance with Chapter 340 of the Acts of 1946, which authorizes the said Academy to grant the degree of Bachelor of Science or other appropriate degrees to any person satisfactorily completing prescribed course of instruction, provided said course has been approved by Board of Collegiate Authority.

The Board of Collegiate Authority held seven public hearing on Certificates of Change of Name or Certificates of Change of Purpose referred to it by the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation as required in Section 30 of Chapter 69, General Laws, as amended by Chapter 549, Acts of 1943 and Chapter 652, Acts of 1947. Three institutions were approved by the Board as follows:

Stonehill College

The Directors of The Foundation of Our Lady of Holy Cross, Incorporated, were authorized by vote of the Board of Collegiate Authority on June 29, 1948 to establish, conduct, and maintain within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts an institution of higher learning to be known as Stonehill College, and to grant such degrees and academic honors as are usually granted and conferred by colleges in the Commonwealth, except medical degrees.

Marist College and Seminary

The Corporation of the Marist Fathers of Boston were authorized by vote of the Board of Collegiate Authority on January 27, 1948 to establish, conduct, and maintain within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts the Marist College and Seminary and to grant the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, and such degrees in Theology and the Sacred Sciences as are usually conferred by colleges in the Commonwealth.

Leicester Junior College

Leicester Junior College, Leicester which received authority from the General Court in 1941 to use the title "Junior College" was authorized by the Board of Collegiate Authority on April 27, 1948 to grant the degree of Associate in Science.

NEW LEGISLATION

The following is a chronological list of certain Acts and Resolves enacted by the 1948 General Court which relate to Education, either directly or indirectly:

1948 Chapter	Caption and Reference
15	An Act further regulating the payment of compensation to former public employees who have been retired, and relative to the termination of elective office held by members of contributory retirement systems. (Emergency preamble). January 29, 1948.
67	An Act relative to the time for filing recommendations of state officers and department heads for legislation. February 17, 1948.
160	An Act relative to crimes against government and providing a penalty for violation of the teachers' oath law, so called. March 19, 1948.
205	An Act providing for motor vehicle driving education as a phase of the safety education program in high schools. April 6, 1948.
209	An Act relative to the reinstatement of widows as teachers in the public schools of the city of Lowell. (Effective on passage). April 12, 1948.
228	An Act providing for leave of absence for Civil Service employees who are veterans and attend school or college or are employed in "on the job" training, so called, under the provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights, so called. April 15, 1948.
241	An Act providing for the closing of public offices of the commonwealth within Suffolk County at twelve o'clock noon on March seventeenth. April 21, 1948.
280	An Act providing for the creation of an Old Colony High School District Planning Committee. May 5, 1948.
284	An Act authorizing the designation of beneficiaries under the contributory retirement systems who shall receive certain payments in the case of members thereof who die prior to their retirement. May 5, 1948.

307 - An Act relative to the making of rules and regulations by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles relative to the construction and equipment of school buses. (Emergency preamble). May 12, 1948.

310 - An Act relating to the care and protection of wayward and delinquent children and juvenile offenders, and to the reduction and prevention of delinquency and crime, including sex crimes, among juveniles; establishing a state board, to be known as the Youth Service Board, and defining its powers and duties. (Emergency preamble). May 13, 1948.

320 - An Act providing for the certification of librarians. May 14, 1948.

332 - An Act authorizing the school committee of any city or town which conducts an extended course of instruction on junior college level for veterans and others to grant certain degrees to persons completing such course. (Emergency preamble). May 18, 1948.

357 - An Act increasing the amount of reimbursement to be paid by the commonwealth in providing higher educational opportunities for children of Massachusetts men and women who died in the military or naval service of the United States during time of any war or insurrection, or as the result of such service. May 21, 1948.

360 - An Act permitting an increase in the amount which may be expended by the State Board for Vocational Education for the purpose of furnishing aid during rehabilitation to certain persons. May 21, 1948.

381 - An Act relative to providing higher educational opportunities for children of Massachusetts men and women who died in the armed forces of the United States, or as a result of such service. May 25, 1948.

384 - An Act relative to repayment of withdrawn deductions from the Teachers' Retirement system. (Effective upon acceptance during the current year by vote of the city council of the city of Boston, subject to the provisions of its charter, but not otherwise.) May 25, 1948.

392 - An Act relative to the appointment of veterans to Civil Service employment under the apprentice training provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights, so called. (Emergency Preamble). May 27, 1948.

393 - An Act relative to creditable service of teachers under the contributory retirement system. (Emergency preamble). May 27, 1948.

407 - An Act further providing for the employment of veterans in Civil Service positions. May 27, 1948.

413 - An Act providing for the inspection of colleges, universities and medical schools approved for the purposes of medical education and for the withdrawal of such approval in certain cases. May 27, 1948.

446 - An Act increasing certain benefits for accidental disability retirement and providing additional accidental death benefits, under the contributory retirement law. June 1, 1948.

447 - An Act relative to the compensation to be paid to certain veterans of World War II who received delayed promotions, and providing for the computation of seniority dates in connection with certain public officers and employees whose rights were prejudiced by their military or naval service. June 1, 1948.

484 - An Act relative to the authorized transportation of school children in school buses to and from certain events of public interest. June 4, 1948.

488 - An Act further describing the duties of retirement boards. June 4, 1948.

508 - An Act relative to the reimbursement of cities and towns for the retirement of school teachers. June 7, 1948.

542 - An Act providing for the maintenance by the Youth Service Board for a limited time of a place or places of custody in the city of Boston. June 9, 1948.

548 - An Act designating the "STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCY" as required by the United States government in carrying out the provisions of the National School Lunch Act. (Emergency preamble). June 11, 1948.

573 - An Act providing for the commitment of certain habitual truants, absentees and school offenders to the custody of the Youth Service Board, and establishing certain standards of qualification for supervisors of attendance hereafter appointed. (Effective January 1, 1949). June 12, 1948.

588 - An Act authorizing increases of the amounts of pensions payable to certain former public employees who have been retired and to beneficiaries of certain retired public employees. June 12, 1948.

589 - An Act relative to certain changes in the retirement law. (Emergency preamble). June 14, 1948.

606 - An Act further defining "REGULAR COMPENSATION" under the contributory retirement act. June 15, 1948.

607 - An Act making certain employees at the University of Massachusetts eligible for membership in the state retirement system. June 15, 1948.

620 - An Act relative to the establishment of community colleges by the Department of Education, to the provision of courses of instruction on junior college level by cities and towns, and to the granting of certain academic degrees to graduates of such colleges and courses. June 15, 1948.

643 - An Act relative to school funds and state aid for public schools. (Effective January 1, 1949). June 17, 1948.

645 - An Act to encourage the establishment of regional and consolidated public schools and to provide financial assistance to cities and towns in the construction of school buildings. (Emergency preamble). June 17, 1948.

665 - An Act relative to the retirement allowances of certain war veterans in the public service, and for other purposes. June 18, 1948.

RESOLVES

49 - Resolve reviving and continuing the special commission established to make an investigation and study relative to the prevention of child delinquency, the rehabilitation of delinquent children and as to the advisability of establishing institutions for the treatment of such children. June 3, 1948.

72 - Resolve providing for a continuation of the study of certain matters relating to the blind. June 11, 1948.

82 - Resolve providing for an investigation and study by a special unpaid commission of certain problems of education in the commonwealth. June 15, 1948.

During the year 1948 the Legislature passed two particular acts to alleviate the costs of education and much-needed new school buildings. The content of these new acts follows.

[CHAP. 643]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO SCHOOL FUNDS AND STATE AID FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The General Laws are hereby amended by striking out chapter 70, as amended, and inserting in place thereof the following: —

CHAPTER 70.

SCHOOL FUNDS AND STATE AID FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Section 1. To promote the equalization of educational opportunity in public schools of the commonwealth and the equalization of the burden of the cost of schools to the respective towns, the state treasurer shall pay annually to the several towns sums as provided in this chapter, which sums shall be known as school aid.

Section 2. The present school fund of the commonwealth, known as the Massachusetts School Fund, with future additions, shall continue to constitute a permanent fund. The commissioner of education, hereinafter referred to as the commissioner, and the state treasurer shall continue to be commissioners to invest and manage said fund, and they shall report annually the condition and income thereof. All investments shall be made with the approval of the governor and council. The annual income of the Massachusetts School Fund shall be expended in accordance with the provisions of section three.

Section 3. The state treasurer shall annually, on or before November twentieth, pay to the several towns the amounts required under this chapter. The revenue of the Massachusetts School Fund, any federal funds available for the purposes of this chapter, and such additional amounts as may be necessary from the proceeds of the taxation on incomes under chapter sixty-two or, if such proceeds are insufficient, from such other revenues as may be appropriated therefor, shall be applied to such payments. The amount of such grant for each town shall be determined annually by the commissioner from the returns required by this chapter and by chapter seventy-two for the preceding school year, and shall be fifty per cent of the amount by which the foundation program, as defined in section four, exceeds the product of each one thousand dollars of the equalized valuation of such town multiplied by six.

Section 4. The foundation program shall be an amount of one hundred and thirty dollars for each person between the ages of seven and sixteen in the several towns as deter-

mined in the registration of minors required by section two of chapter seventy-two, which amount shall be increased or decreased by one dollar for each one hundred million dollars, or major fraction thereof, of increase or decrease respectively in the total equalized valuation of the commonwealth, after the effective date of this chapter; provided, that in any town of less than five thousand population, the foundation program may, on approval of the commissioner, be the product of one hundred and twenty-five dollars multiplied by the number of equivalent full-time teachers, principals, supervisors and guidance directors in the public day schools of such town multiplied by twenty-three.

Section 5. For the purposes of section eight, the net average membership in the public day schools of a town for any school year shall be the average membership for such year as shown by the school registers, increased by the number of pupils resident therein whose tuition in the public schools of another town, for not less than half such year, the town has paid, decreased by the number of non-resident pupils attending its schools for not less than half such year.

Section 6. No allotment to a town under this chapter shall be less than the amount of the reimbursement to such town in the year nineteen hundred and forty-eight under the provisions of this chapter and of sections five, eight, ten and thirty-eight A of chapter seventy-one which were then in force.

Section 7. The equalized valuation of a town for the purposes of this chapter shall be the valuation established by the general court for the purpose of this chapter, or, if no such valuation is made, the last preceding valuation made for the purpose of apportioning the state tax.

Section 8. A town shall not be eligible to receive said school aid in any year if the amount expended for school support, exclusive of cost of transportation and of noon lunches and cafeterias, during the preceding year was less than one hundred and ten dollars per pupil in net average membership in the public day schools in such town, unless the commissioner recommends otherwise.

Section 9. Every superintendent of schools shall file annually with the commissioner, not later than July thirty-first, a sworn statement, upon blanks prepared by the commissioner, containing the data necessary to determine the amounts payable under this chapter. The commissioner shall cause such statements to be examined and shall, not later than November first, certify to the comptroller the amount due each town for payment by the state treasurer in accordance with section three.

Section 10. School committees shall annually, in submitting estimates of the amount of money necessary for the proper maintenance of the schools, include their estimate of the amount of school aid the town will receive under this chapter, and of other reimbursements to be received from

the commonwealth on account of the support of schools. In making recommendations for appropriations for the support of schools, the finance committee of towns and similar committees in cities shall specify the estimated amount to be received as such school aid or reimbursements from the commonwealth and the amount to be raised by local taxation.

Section 11. The income of the Todd Fund shall be paid to the department of education, and applied by it to specific objects, in connection with the teachers' colleges, not provided by appropriation.

SECTION 2. Sections 5, 8, and 9 of chapter 71 of the General Laws are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect on January first, nineteen hundred and forty-nine.

Approved June 17, 1948

[Chap. 645]

An Act to encourage the establishment of regional and consolidated public schools and to provide financial assistance to cities and towns in the construction of school buildings.

Whereas, The deferred operation of this act would tend to defeat its purpose, which is to permit immediately the establishment of certain public schools and to provide financial assistance to cities and towns in the establishment thereof, therefore it is hereby declared to be an emergency law necessary for the immediate preservation of the public convenience.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Section 1. To promote the planning and construction of school buildings and the establishment of consolidated and regional schools, in order to insure safe and adequate plant facilities for the public schools, and to assist towns in meeting the cost thereof, there is hereby established in the department of education but not subject to its control, a temporary commission, to be known as the school building assistance commission.

Section 2. Said commission shall consist of five members, residents of the commonwealth, who shall serve for the effective period of this act. Three of said members shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, one of whom shall be designated, from time to time, as chairman by the governor. The remaining two members shall be appointed by the board of education. The action of a majority of the commission shall constitute action by the commission; and, whenever any action is required to be in writing, such writing shall be sufficient when signed by a majority of the members. Each member of the commission shall receive his expenses actually and necessarily incurred by him in the performance of his duties. The commission shall be provided with suitable offices in the city of Boston.

Section 3. The commission shall, subject to appropriation, employ an administrator who shall be the executive officer of the commission and, subject to its supervision and control, shall administer the duties imposed upon the commission. The commission may, with the advice of the administrator, subject to appropriation, employ such assistants, experts, clerks and other employees as it may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter. Said administrator and other employees of the commission shall not be subject to the provisions of chapter thirty-one of the General Laws.

Section 4. The powers and duties of the commission shall be, generally, to encourage and foster the establishment and building of consolidated and regional or union public schools in and among the cities and towns of the commonwealth, to conduct surveys and studies relative thereto, and to administer the provisions of this act relative to grants to cities and towns for the planning and construction of school buildings. The commission is hereby specifically authorized to make contracts for surveys or other technical services within the scope of its duties, to provide legal, architectural or other technical advice and assistance to cities and towns or to joint committees thereof in the planning and establishment of regional or consolidated schools, and to recommend to the general court such legislation as it may deem desirable or necessary to further the purposes of this act. The commission shall submit an annual report to the governor and the general court.

Section 5. For the purposes of this act, the following phrases shall be defined as follows:—

"Regional school" shall mean any public school established under any provision of law by the action of two or more cities or towns.

"Consolidated school" shall mean any school constructed or enlarged with the intent of eliminating one or more existing schools.

"Regional school building committee" shall mean any agency organized by two or more cities and towns under any provision of general or special law for the purpose of planning or constructing a regional school.

"Regional school district" shall mean any agency established for the purpose of operating a regional school.

"Approved school project" shall mean any project for the construction or enlargement of a schoolhouse, the contract or contracts for which shall have been awarded on or after Janurary first, nineteen hundred and forty-six, by any city, town or regional school building committee, which has been approved by the commission for the purposes of sections seven through nine, inclusive.

"Net average membership" shall be as defined in section five of chapter seventy of the General Laws.

"The equalized valuation" shall be established by the general court for the purpose of this act or, if no such valuation has been made, the last preceding valuation made for the purpose of apportioning the state tax.

"Equalized valuation per pupil" shall be the product of dividing the equalized valuation by the net average membership.

Section 6. Any city, town, or regional school building committee may apply to the commission for reimbursement, in whole or in part, of any expenses incurred on or after January first, nineteen hundred and forty-six, in the preparation of preliminary studies, plans, drawings, and

estimates for a consolidated or regional school. Such application shall be accompanied by copies of such plans, drawings, and estimates, together with such additional information as the commission may require. The said commission may, if it is satisfied that the plans so submitted are satisfactory with respect to site, type, and adequacy of the proposed construction for an approved school project and in the best interests of the respective towns, and that the expenses so incurred are reasonable, certify to the comptroller for payment to such city, town, or regional committee such amount, not exceeding such expenses, as it may deem proper, and the state treasurer shall forthwith make the payments so certified from any funds appropriated therefor.

SECTION 7. Any city, town, or regional school district may apply to the commission for a school construction grant to meet in part the cost of an approved school project or the service of any debt incurred therefor. Such application shall be made, in the case of projects, the construction of which has been undertaken before the effective date of this act, within ninety days after such effective date, and in the case of all other projects, before construction has been undertaken. Such application shall be in the form prescribed by the commission, and shall be accompanied by such additional information, drawings, plans, estimates of cost, and proposals for defraying such cost, as the commission may require.

SECTION 8. Forthwith upon receipt of an application under the provisions of section seven, the commission shall examine such application and any facts, estimates or other information relative thereto, and shall determine whether the proposed construction is in the best interests of the city, town, or region, with respect to its site, type of construction, sufficiency of accommodations, and otherwise. If, in its opinion, such proposed construction should be undertaken, the commission shall determine the approved cost of such construction, which cost may be equal to the estimated cost furnished by such city, town, or district, or a lesser amount. For the purpose of determining the approved costs of school construction, the commission shall, from time to time, by regulation, establish maximum unit costs of construction.

Within ninety days after receipt of such application the commission shall notify such city, town, or district, of its approval or rejection thereof, and, in the event of its rejection, of the reasons therefor. Notice of approval hereunder shall be accompanied by a statement of the approved cost as determined by the commission, and an estimate of the amount of school construction grant to which such city, town, or district, may be entitled under the provisions of the following section.

SECTION 9. The commission shall, not later than July first of each year, certify to the comptroller, and the state treasurer shall within thirty days thereafter pay to the

several cities, towns, and districts, from any amounts appropriated therefor, the amounts due them in accordance with the following provisions: —

The total construction grant for any approved school project in any city or town shall be one fourth of the product of the approved cost of the project multiplied by the equalized valuation per pupil in net average membership for the entire commonwealth divided by the equalized valuation per pupil in net average membership of the city or town; provided, however, that no grant shall be approved for an amount less than twenty per cent or more than fifty per cent of such approved cost.

The total construction grant for any approved school project in any regional school district shall be one third of the product of the approved cost of the project multiplied by the equalized valuation per pupil in net average membership for the entire commonwealth divided by the total equalized valuation per pupil in the total net average membership of the towns comprising such district; provided, however, that no grant shall be approved for any amount less than twenty-five per cent or more than fifty-five per cent of such approved cost.

Such total construction grant, in the case of any project to be financed from the proceeds of any sale of bonds or notes to the extent of fifty per cent or less of the approved cost thereof, shall be paid in five equal annual installments, beginning in the calendar year in which the construction of such project has been commenced.

Such total construction grant, in the case of all other projects, shall be paid in equal annual parts to be determined by dividing such total grant by the number of years during which any indebtedness incurred therefor shall remain outstanding. Such annual payments shall begin in the calendar year in which the first payment of principal and interest on account of such indebtedness shall become due and payable, or in nineteen hundred and forty-nine, whichever is later.

Section 10. Sections one to nine of this act shall take effect on July first of the current year, and shall cease to be operative on June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fifty-one, except that the payments provided by section nine shall be continued thereafter by the state treasurer, subject to appropriation, in accordance with the provisions of said section, on certification of the commissioner of education.

Section 11. The state treasurer shall include in distributions under chapter seventy of the General Laws any sums due to the several towns on account of the construction of an approved school project under this act.

Approved June 17, 1948.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Education
1947-1948

State Reimbursements to CITIES and TOWNS of certain sums collected by the State as income tax; a sum inuring to the State as interest from the Massachusetts School Fund; and sums accruing from other sources, which are distributed to cities and towns, USING CERTAIN FACTORS OF THE INDIVIDUAL CITY AND TOWN SCHOOL SYSTEMS, (pursuant to the provision of G. L., c. 70, sec. 1-17, inclusive, and c. 71, sec. 5, 6, 7A, 8, 9 and 65) AS YARDSTICKS OF MEASUREMENT in the specific determinations.

	Governed by General Laws	Number of towns receiving	Amount received	Source
1. General School Fund, Part I	c.70, s.1-7	351	$4,935,067.04	Mass. Income Tax
2. General School Fund, Part II	c.70, s.8-17	126	402,407.45	Mass. School Fund and Income Tax
3. State-aided High Schools (in towns of less than 500 families)	c.71, s.5	27	25,086.98	Dept. of Education appropriation
4. High school tuition reimbursement	c.71, s.6,8,9	72	222,514.04	Dept. of Education appropriation
5. Transportation reimbursement	c.71, s.7A	263	1,298,980.61	Mass. Income Tax
6. Reimbursement on account of salary and traveling expenses of union superintendents	c.71, s.65	169	90,557.03	Dept. of Education appropriation
	TOTAL.....		$6,974,613.15	
		Number of Children		
7. Reimbursement for Higher Education of children of deceased World War Veterans	c.263, Acts of 1930 as amended, 1947, c.399	49	$17,268.05	Dept. of Education appropriation
8. Reimbursement of Children on Islands	c.76, s.14	--	--	Dept. of Education appropriation
9. Reimbursement of Deaf and Blind	c.69, s.26-30	624	511,926.43	Dept. of Education appropriation
	Total.....		$529,194.48	
	Grand Total.....		$7,503,807.63	

T/L (1/21/49)

R.A.F.

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES

Reclassification of the Faculties of the State Teachers Colleges and the Massachusetts School of Art and the New Salary Schedules

The recommendations of the Commissioner of Education relative to the reclassification and salaries of the faculties of the State Teachers Colleges and the Massachusetts School of Art, based on the report of the Committee described in the last Annual Report, were accepted by the Director of Personnel and Standardization and the Governor and Council with certain modifications as to salary ranges. The new grades in classification, effective July 1, 1947, and the minimum standards for appointment or promotion to these grades, are as follows:

Professor, State Teachers College

Earned Doctorate degree or evidence of exceptional worth to the institution; twelve years teaching experience.

Associate Professor, State Teachers College

Master's degree and two years of further approved study or equivalent; nine years teaching experience.

Assistant Professor, State Teachers College

Master's degree and one year of further approved study or equivalent; six years teaching experience.

Instructor, State Teachers College
Master's degree or equivalent; three years' teaching experience.

Community Colleges

Chapter 600, providing for the establishment of Community Colleges by the Department of Education, the provision of courses of instruction on the junior college level by cities and towns, and the granting of certain academic degrees to graduates of such colleges and courses, was enacted during the 1946 session of the General Court.

The Board of Education has asked that a study of the provisions of this Bill be made by the Director of the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education and State Teachers Colleges and a report rendered at the January meeting of the Board, relative to the establishment of such colleges and courses.

Civic Education Study

The Civic Education Study in the State Teachers Colleges, being conducted under the direction of Dr. John J. Mahoney, continued during the year with committees working in all of the Teachers Colleges and the Massachusetts School of Art. Committee members and their projects are as follows:

Bridgewater

Committee members: Miss Lutz, Chairman; Louise Borchers, Charles Foth.

Project: Materials for teaching "The Other Americas".

Fitchburg

Committee members: Dr. William J. Sanders, Chairman; Roger Holmes

Project: Special project started under the direction of Roger Holmes. (The Massachusetts Committee of Catholics, Protestants and Jews have awarded $300 and the Good Will Fund $100 to enable Mr. Holmes to develop his project while studying at Columbia, during the summer of 1947.

Framingham

Committee members: Margaret Walker, Chairman; Marie P. Mahoney, Grace V. Rowland, Marguerite Marshall.

Project: Reading materials related to the problem of juvenile delinquency.

Lowell

Committee members: Norman H. Prase, Chairman; Mary A. O'Rourke, Elizabeth Neilson.

Projects: (a) Illustrations of "The Democratic Method"
(b) Plans of "pupil participation"
(c) Inter-group good will through music.

North Adams

Committee members: Edmund K. Luddy, Chairman; Dr. Proudy.

Project: Special - Development of radio broadcasts related to the teaching of American history.

Salem

Committee members: Florence D. Crutteden, Chairman; Edna M. Kedlynn, John Nikkola.

Projects: (a) Report cards
(b) Revision of American History in the Junior High School
(c) Inter-group good will through history

Hatfield

Committee members: J. Vey Merrill and Raymond S. Patterson; Co-Chairmen, Marjorie H. Williams, Jennie Lesniak, Mrs. Lillian T. Wallace, Mrs. Ruth T. Berry, a student representative.

Projects: (a) Report cards
(b) Illustrations of "The Dewoorkis Method"
(c) Plans of "pupil participation"
(d) Materials for teaching "The Other Americans" in the Junior High School
(e) The Arithmetic Program

Worcester

Committee members: Dr. Farnsworth, Chairman; Marguerite C. McCullagh, Francis L. Jones

Projects: (a) Civic values in motion pictures
(b) Civic value as related more particularly to Objective VII (See "For Us, The Living", by Dr. John J. Mahoney).

Massachusetts School of Art

Committee members: Priscilla H. Nye, Chairman; Ella Hunterberg, Julia Sheehan, Dean Mary Murray.

Projects: Inter-group good will through the Arts program. Sounding the religious note in art instruction.

Thirty-Third Annual Conference of Superintendents of Schools

The Thirty-third Annual Conference of Superintendents of Schools was held this year as usual at the State Teachers College at Bridgewater, beginning on Tuesday, April 20, and closing with luncheon on Thursday, April 22.

The meeting opened on Tuesday afternoon with a General Session devoted to the discussion of the following: "Report of Progress on the Civic Education Study in the State Teachers Colleges", Professor John J. Mahoney, Boston University Professor of Education and Director of Harvard-Boston University Extension courses; An Experiment in the Making, Margaret J. Walker, Associate Professor and Director of Training, State Teachers College, Framingham; Science Confronts Integral Man, Harry Noble Beckerdon, General Secretary for Administration, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Incorporated, New York City; Experiences of a Teacher in the Field of Civic Education", Charles O. Snell, St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire.

At the dinner meeting on Tuesday evening, the principal address was made by John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education. His subject was "Zeal for American Democracy". Commissioner Desmond presided at this meeting and introduced Dr. Studebaker.

On Wednesday morning, the theme was The Program of the State Department of Education for the Improvement of Elementary Education. Alice B. Beal, Supervisor of Elementary Education, Department of Education, presided at this meeting. The areas discussed and discussion leaders were as follows: The Basic Principles of Education Developed Through the Elementary Curriculum, Marguerite L. Carville, Associate Professor, State Teachers College at Lowell; A Basic Principle Developed Through Arithmetic, Evelyn R. Lindquist, Principal, Training School, State Teachers College at Bridgewater; The Development of the Elementary Program Through (1) The Pre-Service Training of Teachers, J. Vey Merrill, Director of Teacher-Training, State Teachers College at Westfield; (2) The In-Service Training of Teachers, Marie M. Gearan, Director of Teacher-Training, State Teachers College at Lowell; The Development of the Program for the Intermediate Grades - A Report of Progress on the Curriculum Guide for Intermediate Grade Teachers - Arithmetic, Mildred B. Stone, Associate Professor, State Teachers College at Salem; Art, Priscilla H. Rye, Director of Teacher Training, Massachusetts School of Art; Health and Physical Education, Lois L. Decker, Associate Professor, State Teachers College at Bridgewater; Language Arts, Grace V. Rowland, Assistant Professor, State Teachers College at Framingham; Music, Martina McDonald Driscoll, Supervisor of Music, State Department of Education; Science, Rachel S. Bruce, Assistant Professor, State Teachers College at Lowell; Social Studies, Elizabeth V. Foster, Director of Training, State Teachers College at Worcester; How the Superintendent of Schools can Contribute to the Development of this Program, Ruth E. Davis, Director of Teacher Training, State Teachers College at Bridgewater.

Following this session, there was an exhibit of elementary school work developed through the use of the "Curriculum Guide" in the Training School.

On Wednesday afternoon, the theme was The Improvement of the Educational Program, and the conference was divided into groups as follows: Arithmetic, James F. Peebles, Superintendent of Schools, Bourne, Chairman, Consultants; Mildred B. Stone, Evelyn R. Lindquist; Art, Charles R. Thibadeau, Chairman, Superintendent of Schools, Belmont, Consultants: Gordon L. Reynolds, President, Massachusetts School of Art, Priscilla H. Rye; Guidance, Charles A. Miller, Chairman, Superintendent of Schools, South Hadley Falls, Consultants: Warren E. Benson, Supervisor of Guidance and Placement, State Department of Education, Joseph A. Bedard, Supervisor of Vocational Guidance and Placement, State Department of Education; Industrial Arts, L. Leland Bailey, Chairman, Superintendent of Schools, Amherst, Consultants: William J. Sanders, President, State Teachers College, Fitchburg, James J. Hammond, Associate Professor, State Teachers College, Fitchburg; The Language Arts, Garland B. Russell, Chairman, Superintendent of Schools, Westborough, Consultants: Ruth E. Davis, Marie M. Gearan; The Library, Frank C. Chace, Chairman, Superintendent of Schools, Gardner, Consultant: Catherine M. Yerxa, Library Adviser,

State Department of Education; Music, John D. Coughlin, Chairman, Superintendent of Schools, Canton, Consultants: Martina McDonald Driscoll, Cyrus D. Thompson, Associate Professor, State Teachers College at Lowell; Radio Education and the Broadening of School and Community Service Through University Extension, Franklin P. Hawkes, Chairman, Superintendent of Schools, West Springfield; Consultants: E. Everett Clark, Director, Division of University Extension, State Department of Education, Kelsey B. Sweatt, Office of Radio, State Department of Education; Recreation, William H. Peck, Chairman, Superintendent of Schools, Holyoke; Consultants: Daniel J. Kelly, Supervisor of Physical Education, State Department of Education, Marguerite L. Gourville; School and Community Relations, Derwood A. Newman, Chairman, Superintendent of Schools, Needham; Consultants: Alice B. Beal, Mrs. William Blair, President, Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association; Science, William A. Dexter, Chairman, Superintendent of Schools, Easthampton; Consultants: T. Leonard Kelly, Professor, State Teachers College at Bridgewater, Rachel S. Bruce; Social Studies, Thomas H. Bush, Chairman, Superintendent of Schools, Weston; Consultants: Elizabeth V. Foster, Iva V. Lutz, Associate Professor, State Teachers College at Bridgewater; Secondary Education - The Report of the Committee on the Evaluation of Secondary Education in Massachusetts - Owen B. Kiernan, Chairman, Superintendent of Schools, Wayland; Arthur B. Lord, Jr., Co-Chairman, Superintendent of Schools, West Bridgewater; Special Education, Clifford H. Hall, Chairman, Superintendent of Schools, Arlington; Consultant: Ina M. Curley, Supervisor of Special Schools and Classes, State Department of Education; Vocational Education, Edward J. Russell, Chairman, Superintendent of Schools, Pittsfield; Consultants: M. Morcross Stratton, Director, Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education; Daniel H. Shay, Assistant Director, Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education.

The Wednesday evening meeting began with a reception to the Board of Education and the Board of Collegiate Authority, which was followed by a discussion on Inter-American Policy at the Crossways, by James M. Powers, Foreign Policy Editor of the Boston Globe. Walter F. Downey, Chairman of the Board of Education, presided at this meeting.

On Thursday morning, April 22, Honorable John J. Connelly, Presiding Justice, Boston Juvenile Court, Addressed the group on the subject of The Problems of the Family and the Child as Seen in the Juvenile Court, and Isabel Stephens, Associate Professor of Education, Wellesley College, discussed "Standardized Tests".

The conference closed with a luncheon at noon.

The conference was preceded by a meeting of Superintendents on Tuesday morning, April 20, to discuss problems of inter-scholastic athletics. Starr H. King, Superintendent of Schools in Beverly, presided at the meeting.

The following are reports from the State Teachers Colleges relative to their activities during the year 1947-48:

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE AT BRIDGEWATER

During the year 1947-48, the college continued its usual practice of keeping in touch with recent graduates. These graduates were visited sometimes at the request of the young teacher or of the superintendent, and many times as a matter of friendly interest, when a supervisor was in the vicinity. The visitors were cordially received. Good feeling and definite improvement resulted. This service could very profitably be extended. The smaller towns, where local supervision is not given, welcome help and the work of the young teacher and the whole standard of teaching in the towns benefit.

At the request of near-by superintendents of schools, the college held an all-day meeting for primary teachers, at which members of the faculty discussed the State Curriculum Guide. This Institute was well received; the group was receptive and friendly; and many of the superintendents felt that a need has at least partially been met.

During the year, the Training School entertained the elementary teachers from nearby towns and cities. Discussions, visits to classrooms, demonstrations, and a tea were arranged. The day was a good one and both guests and hostesses were pleased and helped. Many teachers visit the Training School from time to time during the year.

The Training School, led by Miss Lindquist, invited teachers to participate in two work-shop type meetings at which arithmetic was discussed. These meetings were jointly sponsored by the College and the Town.

Summer School and Extension Courses were held. These courses were attended by students and teachers in-service, working for degrees. The professional attitude was excellent and the work was well-received. Contacts between college and the towns nearby are further strengthened by these courses.

We are planning to establish Bridgewater as an Educational Service Center. Some work along this line has been started and we have been of service to seven counties in this section of the State. New courses of study, recent textbooks and teaching manuals have been added to our service equipment. Many of the members of the college faculty were invited to speak at educational meetings in this vicinity. Each year we receive many requests to send representatives to High School Career Days.

In the curriculum course for Seniors, the emphasis was placed upon a study of the new State Curriculum Guide as preparation for beginning teachers to institute or carry on this program in communities where they will serve. We are making an effort to provide opportunities for students to visit and work in public school situations, whenever possible, as a correlation of theory and practice.

Members of the faculty, who worked on the various State curriculum committees, have been invited to many towns and cities of the State to lecture and conduct discussions with teachers. In many cases, the entire teaching staff of the community attended these lectures and discussions.

Faculty meetings have been devoted to a study of curriculum problems. Committees have been appointed and are at present working upon specific phases of needed curricula changes.

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE AT FITCHBURG

Industrial Arts

Two significant developments in this department were the resumption of off-campus training and the placing of student teachers in campus elementary schools for training at that level. The off-campus training has given us an opportunity to improve instruction in Industrial Arts in the schools where student teachers were placed. The training in the elementary school has given new life to the instructional program in the training schools and has also put us in a position to meet the demands of superintendents who request men with elementary experience to supervise Industrial Arts in their systems.

Junior High and Elementary Schools

This year several men have trained in both Junior High and Elementary school, and we have been able tp place them in teaching principalships and regular teaching positions in elementary schools. A program has been drawn up making it possible next year to differentiate between the people who are teaching in Grades 1 through 4 and those teaching in Grades 5 through 9. There are more opportunities for graduates to teach in the upper elementary grades than in junior high schools. This move has been made necessary because of the large number of men, most of whom are veterans, who are now engaged in teacher training.

Citizenship

As a result of the impetus given to citizenship training by Professor John Mahoney, a course in American Culture, meeting three hours a week, was required of all ninth grade students in the Junior High training school. The base of this course was much broader than that of the traditional Civics course. Next year, the course in American Culture will be continued for students in the General and Commercial curricula, but in the College Preparatory division the students will take Ancient History and an attempt will be made to attain the same values for citizenship in this course.

Throughout the elementary grades in the training schools all supervisors have stressed committee work within their activity units, in order that the children will develop habits useful in living and working together. This work is being closely checked by Mr. Holmes in connection with his doctoral project.

Audio-Visual Education

Edwin Clark has been put in charge of this work. The Parent-Teacher Association has purchased a "Decordio" machine (record-player, radio, loudspeaker, and disc recording) to be used in the training schools. Plans have been made to purchase other aids. A room in the junior high school has been equipped with darkened shades and, before Fall, a room in Edgerly training school will have darkened shades.

Extra-curricular Activities

One additional club has been organized this year. The three clubs organized last year have been successful.

A Student Life period has been scheduled, in which instruction is offered in dancing and other activities that will give the students a well-rounded social life.

A particularly strong Orientation and Guidance program for freshmen was offered the past year. This is not new, but it is more successful than it was during the two previous years.

An extensive intra-mural sports program for both men and women was carried on this year, although we were limited by our poor gymnasium facilities. A ski meet was held for the first time last February. There is much interest in tennis and one intercollegiate competition was held involving Keene Teachers College.

A full intercollegiate schedule was played by the varsity soccer, basketball and baseball teams.

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE AT FRAMINGHAM

The year 1947-48 began at the State Teachers College at Framingham with an enrollment of four hundred and seventy-two, one of the largest in recent years. There was a definite increase in the number of students admitted to the Elementary Department. This was undoubtedly due to the fact that local school boards have made teaching more attractive through better salaries. An additional factor in the larger enrollment is the general recognition that the teacher shortage is acute on the elementary level, and as a result local guidance personnel have supplemented the effort of the teachers college faculties in encouraging well qualified young men and women to enter this field.

Through the work of Associate Professor Margaret Walker, our new Director of Training, much progress was made during the year in the improvement of the practice teaching experience of our juniors and seniors at our training school. Several meetings with the faculty of the Jonathan Maynard School were held on our campus and frank discussions in which all took part resulted in good suggestions which have already been put into effect. The members of the Jonathan Maynard faculty are enthusiastic about increased opportunities for service, and they feel more than ever that they are a definite part of the college faculty.

Our course in Visual Aids, an elective course for the Household Arts Department, has worked out well in spite of inadequate equipment. It is our hope that, with additional funds, we may improve this course and make it compulsory for all students in all departments.

During the year, Associate Professor Edward Gilday took over Miss Cummings' duties as chairman of our faculty committee on Public Relations. Professor Gilday worked in conjunction with a student Public Relations committee.

The installation of a new radio station W.M.O.M. in the town of Framingham gave the committee an excellent opportunity to move forward in the field of public relations. Through a fortuitous arrangement with the new station, twenty-six broadcasts originated on our campus. Nearly every member of our faculty, many members of the training school faculty, and many students from the college and training school took part in these broadcasts.

The high point of this series took place when a special program was arranged which brought together on our campus Dean Cronkhite of Radcliffe College, Dr. J. Edgar Park, former President of Wheaton College, Senator Charles Olson, Senator Ralph Maher, and governor's councillor (formerly) Carl Sheridan.

The broadcasts were exceedingly well received and will doubtless be continued during the coming year. The expense of these broadcasts was borne by faculty and student body.

Mr. Gilday's community chorus which for a number of years has been meeting weekly on our campus under his direction had a particularly interesting year. This chorus is made up of men and women of all ages who enjoy music. Because Mr. Gilday is generous with his time, it provides a wonderful opportunity for the college to serve the community.

Two excellent concerts were held, the singing of the Messiah and the Children's Crusade, the latter done in conjunction with our college Glee Club. The Glee Club had the additional opportunity of singing at Symphony Hall at one of Mr. Fiedler's Pop Concerts.

The faculty assembly committee, working with the students' committee, provided us with several fine assemblies during the year.

Among our speakers were Donald MacMillan, Bishop Wright, Dr. James Gordon Gilkey, Rabbi Feinsilver of Storrs, Connecticut, Virginia Nye of Weymouth, who had spent a year as an exchange teacher in England, and Portia Washington Pittman, daughter of Booker T. Washington.

The end of the year brought many resignations. Professor Louis Ramsdell, after a generation of faithful service, decided to take advantage of the provisions of the retirement law. She could have continued a few years longer, but chose not to. Associate Professor Linwood Workman, who had been a member of our faculty for thirty-six and one-half years, retired on the last day of May.

Miss Lucile French, for many years head of our Household Arts Department, retired on account of poor health. Miss French has left her imprint on the lives of hundreds of girls who came in contact with her. Her extreme courtesy, her patience, and her gentleness will never be forgotten.

Miss J. Hester Bust who has been a member of our faculty since 1941 was forced to retire on account of ill health. She was an exceedingly capable member of our Household Arts Department, and she made a splendid contribution.

Miss Loretta Haley, who for the last two years has been our Dormitory Manager, resigned to be married. She was one of our own graduates and gave excellent service during her time here.

We are presently engaged at the task of making proper replacements.

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE AT LOWELL

In September, seventy-eight students were admitted to the freshman class, forty-four in the elementary course and twenty-four in the music course.

Miss Mary A. O'Rourke, Assistant Professor of Language Arts, was granted sabbatical leave for the entire year and Miss Mabel E. Turner, associate professor of Biology for the second half of the year. Both were replaced by substitutes. No candidate for Head of Music Department was available until March, 1948, and the work was carried on by substitutes. Cyrus D. Thompson was appointed to the faculty on March 22, 1948, with the rank of Associate Professor to head the Music Department. He succeeds Miss Grace Pierce who retired.

A University Extension course on "Current Trends in Elementary Education" was given at the College in the first semester by the Director of Training assisted by members of the college and training school faculty. The course was well attended and was so successful that it was repeated in Lawrence the second semester by the same staff. A University Extension course in the "Use of Audio and Visual Aids" was given at the college in the second semester.

The graduates of the class of 1947 were invited to the college on a Saturday in November to discuss problems which they had met in their new positions and to receive help and advice. The meeting was well attended.

Lowell Teachers College was honored by a visit from His Excellency, Governor Bradford, Lieutenant Governor Coolidge and members of the Governor's Council on Wednesday, November 12. His Excellency addressed the faculty and students and they were presented to him and his party in the faculty room following his address.

Two members of the Recess Commission studying the Teachers Colleges visited and inspected the College on January 23.

In December, Lowell Teachers College applied for membership in the American Association of Teachers Colleges and on February 12, two members of the Association visited and inspected the college. President Dugan met with the Committee on Accreditation of the Association at the Annual Convention held in Atlantic City on February 18 to 20, and presented the request for accreditation. Of the twelve standards for accreditation, nine were met satisfactorily, two reasonably satisfactorily and one, the Library standard, not satisfactorily.

Accreditation was not granted, and it was left to the college to make reports of progress on the Library, the petition of the college to be considered again when it meets the standard requirements.

The first improvement needed in the library is to enlarge the space, so that there will be more seating capacity, as well as more room for book stacks and shelves. At present, the library occupies one classroom and a small adjoining room on the second floor. It should be moved to the first floor, where more adequate space is available. In addition, the cataloguing of the Library with Library of Congress cards must be completed and the number of volumes increased.

The graduation exercises took place on June 9 and forty-four Bachelor of Science in Education degrees were awarded to thirty-five students and two in-service teachers in the elementary course and to seven students in the music course.

All graduates have accepted positions, with the exception of one from the music course.

State Teachers College at North Adams

The year 1947-48 saw a continued increase in enrollment. In 1945-46, the total membership was 79, of which 56 were women and 23 men. In 1946-47, the enrollment reached 157, of which 70 were women and 87 men. In 1947-48, the enrollment was 183, consisting of 75 women and 108 men. Of the 108 men, 66 served during the war and were attending under the G.I. Bill of Rights. This is the highest enrollment in the history of the college.

The preponderance of men has affected the social life of the college. While creating new problems, the men, particularly the veterans, have raised the standards of scholarship. More mature, and with more seriousness than the non-veterans, they have served as a stimulus to other students. A most gratifying development is the awakened interest in teaching as a profession. Many who planned to remain only two years are now planning to continue through the junior and senior years and become teachers in the junior high schools. Their presence, too, has made possible an athletic program. A fine varsity basketball team was developed and an inter-collegiate schedule with other schools was played. Other activities were fostered which are building a student morale and a real college spirit.

To carry the additional load, the faculty was increased by the appointment of a temporary assistant in English and History. An assistant professor of Science and Mathematics who served on a temporary basis in 1946-47 was given a permanent appointment.

To carry the increased enrollment through the junior and senior years, will necessitate the addition of one more assistant professor. Preliminary enrollments for the entering class in September, 1948, indicate a freshman class of over fifty.

The problem of recruiting young ladies for preparation for the elementary grades is still a vital one. Our program of studies, our faculty and our equipment must be made equal, in every respect, to that of other colleges, both public and private, if we are to attract young ladies of high ability.

The operation of the college during the year was made difficult by the fire, caused by lightning in August. Temporary repairs were made. There was much delay in awarding contracts for the permanent repairs. When completed, one-half of the main building will have new lighting and will have been redecorated.

We have continued our Extension Courses. This year, eight courses were given in afternoons and evenings by members of our staff. The enrollment in these classes was 145. Our faculty also gave courses under University Extension at Greenfield, Great Barrington and Pittsfield. Some 250 teachers are pursuing courses toward the Bachelor of Science in Education and Master in Education degrees at our college.

The summer session was held at Pittsfield as in the preceding year. Ten courses were offered and the net enrollment was 117.

We have established a program in Radio Education on a county-wide basis. Representatives, appointed by local school departments attended a number of conferences. Scripts were prepared by teachers and students in cooperation with our Civic Education Committee. Recordings were made of scripts prepared and broadcast over local stations having to do with the lives of Mark Hopkins and Susan B. Anthony. Others are in preparation. As a result of this, there is an increase in the effective use of the Radio for school purposes.

Continuous study of our curricula has been made by the faculty. A revision of the courses having to do with professional preparation for teaching is underway with the purpose of reducing repetition and placing emphasis on experiences and subject matter which we have found by trial to be most valuable.

We continue in a transition period. Our philosophy remains the same. We aim to give each prospective teacher as sound a general and liberal education as our facilities permit, followed by a professional training for teaching. The latter is functional in which we make full use of our training school for observation, participation and practice. Thus we meet the purpose for which the Commonwealth established the college which is to prepare educated and competent teachers for the children of the Commonwealth.

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE AT SALEM

A powerful and successful program of elementary school revision has been under way in Massachusetts for several years, and has resulted in the publication of an up-to-date Curriculum Guide for grades one to three, which has proven invaluable to in-service teachers. (The guide for grades four to six is in process of preparation.) A recent innovation in connection with this general revision program has been the establishment at each State Teachers College Training School a center to administer one particular aspect of the proper use of the Curriculum Guide.

Miss Mildred B. Stone of Salem is chairman of the committee preparing the arithmetic section of the Curriculum Guide, and our training school has been selected to serve as the Arithmetic Center. It will provide service for arithmetic teachers and is known as the Materials Bureau. It will be fully stocked with helpful aids to elementary teachers in the form of written "units" or arithmetic-centered "activities", books on general education and arithmetic methods for teacher use, pupil texts, courses of study for various states and cities, drill materials for class and individual use, standardized and teacher-made tests, number puzzles and tricks, newspaper clippings to illustrate number usage in everyday life, arithmetic games and materials for games, and practical equipment such as measuring containers, thermometers, charts and graphs.

In short, the Materials Bureau will make available to teachers in Massachusetts not only the published materials but the unpublished reports of work done by their fellow teachers. It is believed that full use will be made of the service offered, once teachers obtain a clear and comprehensive understanding as to what is included in the Bureau's resources and how it operates.

Miss Maude L. Harris, A.M., Senior Instructor in English for twenty-eight years, announced her retirement at the end of the college year 1946-47. Before coming to Salem, Miss Harris had taught successfully in Iowa, Minnesota, and Ohio. She was succeeded by Miss Mary M. Jones, Ed. D., Assistant Professor, who brings to the college a rich and varied background of education and experience.

The single-session day was inaugurated as an experiment in all elementary schools in Salem. The necessary adjustments in our practice teaching schedules presented some challenging problems.

As usual, our quotas were filled in all departments and there was a long waiting list of qualified applicants at the opening of college.

The Commercial Council resumed activities after a one-year lapse, due to the retirement of Mr. Sproul. The new adviser to the council is Professor Bruce F. Jeffery, who succeeded Mr. Sproul as head of the Commercial Department.

Miss Gertrude Burnham and Miss Mildred D. Stone, Associate Professors respectively in the fields of English and Mathematics, were granted sabbatical leave. Both are working for the Doctor's degree. Mrs. Anna P. Upton, A.M. served adequately as a replacement.

Miss Miriam J. McGreeney, M.EA., supervisor of the sixth grade in our training school for more than three years, resigned to accept a teaching position in Lynn.

A cap and gown investiture was inaugurated by the graduating class. The exercises were so appropriate and impressive that they will become a permanent part of future commencement activities.

Dr. Lloyd P. Young, President of the State Teachers College of Keene, New Hampshire, visited us as a representative of the American Association of Teachers Colleges to make an informal evaluation of our qualifications for membership. Dr. Young indicated that Salem seems to meet the standards of the Association, and we propose to apply for accreditation in the fall.

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE AT WESTFIELD

During the past year, of the many significant activities in which this college has engaged, the following are submitted as being of major importance:

There was a desire on our part and a demand on the part of superintendents to acquaint teachers in the field with proper use of the Curriculum Guide. Under the supervision of our own State Department, represented by Miss Alice M. Paul, and under the directorship of J. Vey Merrill, our Director of Training, courses were given in Chicopee, Holyoke and Palmer. Many fine reports have been received of the results and the immediate use of the Guide noted by supervisors in the field.

We invited teachers in this area to visit the Training School to see the Curriculum Guide in actual operation. To this invitation we received a very generous response. This service has been a very valuable one to the various communities, which sent teachers to us. They were able to initiate activities with confidence and understanding and to bring to other teachers a more thorough knowledge of the purpose and use of the Curriculum Guide.

A college newspaper has been added to our extra-curricular activities. Under the supervision of the English Department, it has come rapidly to the fore as a fine outlet for talented students in the expression of student opinion and cultural tastes.

Our regular faculty meetings were given over almost entirely to a study of our program in the junior and senior years. As a result of this study, the program of these years was revised (it might be more accurate to say condensed, insofar as methods courses are concerned) and guidance and visual education were added to the curriculum. The methods courses will henceforth use the Curriculum Guide as the basis of instruction.

A standardized testing program was instituted at the Training School. Tests were given in September and June and the results compared. The purpose of the September tests was diagnostic. The purpose of the June tests was to determine progress in achievement. This program serves not only as a check on pupil progress, but also on teacher efficiency to some extent.

A Parent-Teacher Association was formed at the Training School to further the public relations program. This Association meets at the college. The meetings this year were given over to an explanation of our program by the Principal and teachers of the Training School. The purposes of the Curriculum Guide were explained and its application to the teaching of the primary subjects set forth.

We are continuing our study of Civic Education under the guidance of Professor Mahoney of Boston University. J. Vey Merrill, Director of Training, is working out this study in our Training School with all teachers cooperating.

Our students took a very prominent part in both the Eastern States Association of Professional Schools for Teachers Conference and that of the New England Teacher Preparation Association.

We were well represented at conferences in special fields by the members of our staff in the fields of English, History, Geography, Mathematics, Science, the Fine Arts and Physical Education.

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE AT WORCESTER

The first graduate courses in the history of the Worcester State Teachers College were given in the 1947 Summer School. These courses were offered by the Worcester State Teachers College in conjunction with the Department of University Extension. "The History and Philosophy of Education, Part One" - four semester hours,

by Cornelius S. Donoghue, and "World Literature", four semester hours, by Kathryn H. O'Donnell were the courses given. "French Literature", for four semester hours, by Marguerite C. McKelligett, and "Modern Administration and Supervision", four semester hours, by Elizabeth V. Foster, followed in the regular school year. Those graduate students who followed our sequence of courses, should obtain their Master of Education degrees in June, 1949.

Faculty members and the President spoke at many conventions, institutes, and other gatherings of an educational nature throughout the Commonwealth. They spoke also on many local radio programs. Students wrote and presented several plays and sang in concerts broadcast over the facilities of the local radio stations. Many favorable comments weredheard concerning these student activities.

Two students, Miss Clara Saunders and Miss Phyllis Shulman, had their original poems published in National Anthologies of Poetry. Interesting speakers and entertaining singers appeared on the platform of the college, including Mrs. Caroline Guilde, author of "Rainbow in Tahiti", George Fosdall, literary editor of the Worcester Telegram and Gazette, the local Superintendent of Schools, Thomas F. Power and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Babbitt, nature lovers.

The usual college events were held, such as the Sophomore, Junior and Senior Promenades. The Dramatic Club play and the Glee Club concert, which were well attended by the public, were given very favorable notices in the local press. Probably the most important social event was the Scholarship Tea, which had Miss Eleanor Bears, author of the book, "Highlights Among the Hudson River Artists", as the guest of honor. It followed a similar pattern to those of other years. This event helped to finance several scholarships for the College.

A private caterer was given the cafeteria concession left vacant by the withdrawal of the services of the Girls Trade High School. The number of hours for the cafeteria to be open each day was increased. The new hours of the cafeteria, eight o'clock to three o'clock, enables commuting students to obtain breakfast as well as luncheon. Plans were made to have it open during the Summer School of 1948.

Various educational groups held conferences at the College. The Worcester County Superintendents' Association, the Worcester County High School Principals' Association, the Educational Policies Committee of the Massachusetts School Superintendents' Association, and the Superintendents' Committee studying the Teachers Colleges met in the college during the year. The Governor and his Council and the Governor's Recess Commission visited the College during the school year.

In the summer of 1947, the two boilers in the building were retubed. This removed the fear of the breaking down of our heating plant. The State Inspector of Public Safety was requested to make an inspection, which was made in the spring of 1948. Several suggestions were given, some of which were complied with immediately.

Other suggestions, such as emergency lighting in the auditorium, cafeteria, gymnasium, and corridors could not be complied with because of lack of funds, but requests for appropriations were included in the budget so that these improvements can be made and the safety certificate issued. In May, the Granger Company of Worcester began removing the crumbling cornices around the outside of the building, and replacing them with brick.

Miss Lorraine Tolman, of Cambridge was appointed Librarian in September, 1947. She succeeded Miss Winifred C. Fitch, who retired after many years of service. Miss Elizabeth Foster returned to her teaching duties on February 1, 1948, having been on sabbatical leave during the first semester.

More active participation in community life was stressed. The President joined the Rotary Club, the Foreign Policy Association, and the Massachusetts Schoolmasters Club. Dr. Earl Shaw of the faculty became President of the Foreign Policy Association. The meetings of the Worcester Community Chest, the Worcester Community Council, and the Worcester Adult Education Committee were attended by the President and faculty members. Holy Cross College, which has no women students, requested that our college allow its women students to play the feminine roles again in their yearly dramatic production. This permission was granted again, and the college's dramatic teacher voluntarily and ably assisted. The president attended the Commencement Exercises of Clark University, Holy Cross College and Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

School Alumni relations were further strengthened. Taking advantage of the recently granted privilege, many alumni members attended college dances. In addition, the Alumni asked for and obtained permission to hold a dance. This was the first Alumni Dance held. It received good support and was well attended. The Alumni also held their first whist party in the Worcester State Teachers College. This also was well attended. The Worcester Parent-Teachers Association held their annual Bridge Party in our Gymnasium to raise funds for a Worcester State Teachers College scholarship.

The freshman class, which entered in September, 1947, was the largest entering class in the history of the school. However, no one was turned away, who was able to meet our entrance requirements.

Dr. Albert Farnsworth, Miss Marguerite McKellipett, and Mr. Francis Jones were appointed to a civic education committee which functioned under the guidance of Dr. John Mahoney. This committee sought for, reviewed, and displayed, for student information, films with civic educational value.

With the thought of community service, the College trained its first class of nurses from the Worcester City Hospital. These nurses were given courses in chemistry, anatomy, physiology, micro-biology, and sociology. This was accomplished without interfering in any way with the primary function of teacher training. The College received favorable comments from the community because of this service.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART

In view of the great increase in enrollment and the fact that certain areas in the school were rendered unusable by the fire which occurred on June 16, 1947, the greater part of the summer was spent in trying to adjust the facilities of the school to the needs.

The entering Freshman class of 175 as of September, 1946, was reduced in number to 140 in September, 1947. However, the total enrollment as of September, 1947, was 504. This made an increase of 25 students over the total enrollment of September, 1946. Admissions were again limited to residents of Massachusetts. There were well over 1,000 inquiries received from Massachusetts, other states and countries regarding admission to this institution.

The following instructors resigned or transferred:

Sybil Green - Fashion Illustration
Marilyn Connors - Merchandising
Francis L. Jones - Sociology

The following new instructors were added to the faculty:

Miriam Copplestone - Fashion Illustration
Neva Curry - Merchandising
Harry Johnson - Sociology
Thomas H. Gray III - Modeling and Sculpture
Andre Paquette - Lettering and Design

The cooperation with industry continued on a very high plane. During the year an exhibitional structure was designed on a modular basis and, after given considerable publicity within the institution, it was made available to the industries of Massachusetts. The potentials and advantages of this type of structure were presented in an article in the June copy of "Industry" magazine. Also during the year, a mural was designed and executed for the reception room of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Boston.

The administration, faculty and students, in serving the community designed and produced 500 posters related to Public Safety for Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles; 30 large posters for the American Red Cross, to be used for instructional purposes in their "Accident Prevention" program; Working drawings for the redesigning of a brochure which will be used by the United States Coastal and Geodetic Survey. This publication will be used on a national basis.

As a climax of the year's activities, the Fashion Design and Illustration Department, which was reactivated in September, 1946, organized and presented a Fashion Show which created unusual local interest, designed and created children's garments, which were presented to the Social Service department of the Children's Hospital, Boston.

During the year, the school was further honored by having its President elected to the office of President of the Eastern Arts Association, Secretary to the National Conference of Schools of Design and Council Member of the National Art Education Association.

There has been considerable growth in interest in the Teacher Education department, as evidenced by over eighty sophomores electing this department for specialization. This is over twice the number that would normally enter this department.

Work to repair the damage caused by the fire in June, 1947, was finally started April, 1948.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES

PER CAPITA COSTS

1947-1948

	Including Dormitory	Excluding Dormitory
BRIDGEWATER	$347.90	$331.76
FITCHBURG	171.55	166.50
FRAMINGHAM	371.57	383.74
LOWELL	425.00	425.00
NORTH ADAMS	399.04	334.47
SALEM	276.87	276.87
WESTFIELD	345.00	429.00
WORCESTER	254.58	254.58
MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART	164.72	164.72
AVERAGE	282.03	284.13

SECONDARY EDUCATION

1. The Committee on the Evaluation of Secondary Education in Massachusetts

The work of the Sub-Committee on the Evaluation of Secondary Education has been completed. The Needs of Secondary Education in Massachusetts were printed in the May, 1947, issue of the Massachusetts Educational News, as reported last year. In the September, 1947 issue, there was contained "The Program to Meet the Needs of the Youth in the Secondary Schools of Massachusetts." In the March, 1948 issue, the Chapters on the School Plant, the Personnel to meet the Needs, and a Checklist were printed.

At a meeting of the Main and Sub-Committees on May 20, 1948, at which 18 were present, it was voted to incorporate this material in a pamphlet to be entitled "You and Your High School," which would contain line graphs and photographs planned with the help of President Gordon L. Reynolds of the Massachusetts School of Art. It was also voted that $2700 be requested in the Supplementary Budget for the printing and distribution. It is believed that this pamphlet will make a real contribution to Secondary Education in Massachusetts.

2. Proposed Regulations for the Approval of High Schools

The final revision of the Proposed Regulations has been submitted to the State Board of Education for its consideration.

3. Courses of Study

Since 1930, there has been very little activity in the Department of Education as regards the establishment of courses of study.

On November 7, 1947, Commissioner Desmond called a meeting of the following educators to discuss the needs of the Commonwealth in this area:

John J. Desmond, Jr., Commissioner of Education
Thomas J. Abernathy, Superintendent of Schools, Westfield

Alice M. Beal, Supervisor of Elementary Education
Joseph J. Canavan, Principal, Plunkett Junior High School, Pittsfield
Burr F. Jones, Superintendent of Schools, Plymouth
C. Elwood Drake, Vice-Principal, Newton High School
Donald Durrell, Dean of Boston University, School of Education
Martha Hanf, Dean of Girls, Belmont High School
A. Russell Mack, Supervisor of Secondary Education
Charles A. Miller, Superintendent of Schools, South Hadley
George S. Miller, Dean, Tufts College
Patrick J. Sullivan, Director, Division of Elementary and Secondary Education and State Teachers Colleges
F. Earl Williams, Principal, High School, Gardner

At this meeting, the recommendation was made that before any work is planned in preparing courses of study, the work of the Committee on the Evaluation of Secondary Education should be completed, so that the benefit from this project could be felt by the Committee on Courses of Study. It was stated that any courses which we prepare should never be arbitrary in nature, but should be in the nature of recommendations or guides for the help of teachers and administrators.

A questionnaire was forwarded to all Superintendents of Schools in which they were asked:

1. "In which subjects or subject fields have courses of study been prepared in your town or city since September, 1945? (Please send copies if available.)"

2. "In which subjects or subject fields are courses of study in the process of development?"

The results were printed in the December, 1947, and February, 1948, issues of the Massachusetts Educational News. English and the Social Studies led all of the other subjects and subject fields in the replies to both questions.

4. Aviation Education

In May, 1946, a pamphlet entitled "Aviation Education Material" was prepared under the auspices of the Massachusetts Aviation Education Committee. This Committee was sponsored by the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission, and the Massachusetts Department of Education. A meeting of the Massachusetts Aviation Education Committee was held on April 21, 1948, at which time it was voted to plan a revision of the pamphlet.

5. Health

For some time, a Steering Committee on Health has been working under the auspices of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health and the Massachusetts Department of Education. The objective is to prepare outlines of health for Grades X, XI, and XII. A preliminary bulletin was forwarded to superintendents of schools, and principals of high schools during the fall of 1947. Other units are in the process of preparation.

6. Miscellaneous

Discussion Groups of High School Principals

Discussion Groups of High School Principals continue to function. A new Group, consisting of Greater Boston Principals and named the Greater Boston High School Principals' Group, was organized by the Supervisor of Secondary Education, so that there are now 14 High School Principals' Groups and 4 Junior High School Principals' Groups.

Massachusetts Educational News

Material has been submitted for the Massachusetts Educational News in 1947-48 as follows:

September, 1947 - Chapter II of the Evaluation of Secondary Education in Massachusetts
October, 1947 - Changes in Principalships
November, 1947 - A Discussion of the work to date of the Committee on the Evaluation of Secondary Education in Massachusetts
December, 1947 - "The Regional High School" - Practices re. Courses of Study in Towns and Cities
February, 1948 - Practices re. Courses of Study in Towns and Cities (Continued)
March, 1948 - Evaluation of Secondary Education: Chapter III, The School Plant, Chapter IV, The Personnel, and Chapter V, Checklist
April, 1948 - The Framingham Conference
June, 1948 - "Zeal for American Democracy"

Bugle

Material has been submitted to the Bugle, which is the official organ of the Massachusetts Secondary School Principals' Association, as follows:

December, 1947 - State Department items - Proposed Regulations, Evaluation of Secondary Education, Courses of Study
April, 1948 - Class A High Schools
April, 1948 - Program of the Framingham Conference
May, 1948 - Massachusetts High Schools and Massachusetts Secondary Education

Several special studies have been made, e.g., the language offerings of Massachusetts High Schools, and Honor Societies in Massachusetts High Schools.

The activities of the Supervisor of Secondary Education for the year are listed as follows:

12 speaking engagements
35 special activities, including the planning of the Framingham Conference, attendance at conferences, seven surveys, etc.
47 High Schools visited
33 meetings of ten committees (secretary of two)
15 union superintendents visited
12 meetings of groups of superintendents and principals

The above does not include articles, interviews for the News, and the Bugle, correspondence, and office routine.

Framingham Conference

The Twenty-fifth Annual Conference of Principals of Junior and Senior High Schools and Twenty-Third Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Association of Deans was held at the State Teachers College at Framingham, April 21, 22, and 23, 1948.

Dr. Earle T. Hawkins, President of the State Teachers College at Towson, Maryland, was the speaker at the first evening meeting on the subject "How Educational is Your School?" Dr. Hawkins was formerly Supervisor of Secondary Education for the State of Maryland, and is the Secretary of the National Association of State Supervisors of Secondary Education.

The speaker for the second evening was Earl Hutchinson, Field Representative for the U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C., who spoke on the topic "Zeal for American Democracy." Mr. Hutchinson was until recently Director of Secondary Education in the Maine Department of Education, and is the President of the National Association of State Supervisors of Secondary Education.

The Chairman at the first meeting was A. Russell Mack, Supervisor of Secondary Education. At the second evening session, Dr. Walter F. Downey, Head Master of Boston English High School and Chairman of the Board of Education presided.

Other speakers addressing the three groups were:

Dr. Ylstcher G. Watson, Harvard Graduate School of Education
Former Principal William C. Hill, Classical High School, Springfield
Eugene Fessing of the Registry of Motor Vehicles
Dr. Miriam VanWaters, Superintendent of the Sherborn Reformatory for Girls
Commissioner John J. Desmond, Jr. of the Massachusetts Department of Education
Warren R. Benson, Massachusetts Department of Education
Kelsey B. Sweatt, " " " "
Wilfred H. Ringer, Professor of Education at Tufts College

Greetings were presented from the Massachusetts Teachers Federation by Hugh Nixon, Executive Secretary.

Group meetings were held for all three groups, comprising the conference. At the group meeting for High School Principals, the Chairman was Principal F. Earl Williams of Gardner High School, who is President of the Massachusetts Secondary School Principals' Association. Speakers were:

Dr. Jesse B. Davis, Administrative Assistant, Boston University
Ralph W. Haskins, Principal, Westfield High School
Raymond A. Fitzgerald, Massachusetts Department of Education
Edward W. Martin, Principal, Adams High School

There was also a panel discussion by members of the Berkshire County High School Principals' Group.

The Chairman of the Junior High School Principals' Group was Principal Joseph J. Canavan, Plunkett Junior High School, Pittsfield, who is the President of the Massachusetts Junior High School Principals' Association.

The following participated in the meeting of this group:

Francis X. Murphy, Principal, Metcalf Junior High School, Holyoke
Harry Finkelstein, Garfield Junior High School, Revere
Walter C. Cameron, Principal, Lincoln Junior High School, Framingham
Oscar Y. Oanel, Principal, Chestnut Street Junior High School, Springfield
A. Harry Ottoson, Principal, West Junior High School, Arlington
John J. Lane, Principal, Natick Junior High School
Raymond J. Dickman, Principal, Junior High School, Winchester
Raymond W. Blaisdell, Principal, Weeks Junior High School, Newton

The Chairman of the Deans' meetings were Miss Martha Hanf, Dean of Girls at Belmont High School, President of the Massachusetts Association of Deans, and Miss Dorothy Larned, Framingham State Teachers College, Vice-President of the Massachusetts Association of Deans. At the Deans' meetings the speakers were:

Dr. William C. Kvaraceus, Associate Professor of Educational Measurement, Boston University
Mary M. Chase, Director of Admission, Wellesley College

President Martin F. O'Connor presented the greetings of the Framingham State Teachers College. On the first evening there was community singing led by Edward F. Gilday of the Framingham State Teachers College with Henry B. Burkland, Principal, Middleborough Junior High School, at the piano. On the second evening, Principal William F. Pollard, of Needham was the soloist, accompanied by Mrs. William F. Pollard.

Certification of Teachers in State-aided High Schools

Teachers in State-aided High Schools, of which there were 27 in 1947-48, are required by Chapter 71, Section 12 of General Laws, to hold Certificates issued by the Department

of Education. Applicants are issued Certificates on credentials without examination. Teachers in the remaining high schools and teachers in elementary schools are not required to hold Term Certificates.

There is only one kind of Certificate now granted, namely, the Term Certificate, the requirements of which are stated in a circular of information, distributed by the Department of Education. A Special Certificate was formerly issued by the Department, and these are renewed, but no new ones are granted. The total number of high school teacher's Term Certificates granted up to June 30, 1948, was 2,588.

In extraordinary cases, a Permit to teach one or more specified subjects in a particular state-aided high school may be issued. In 1942-43 there were 24 permits granted; in 1943-44 there were 60; in 1944-45 there were 53; in 1945-46 there were 68; in 1946-47 there were 66; and in 1947-48 there were 70.

Statistics on Secondary Education

HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT - 1874 - 1947

Year	Three Year High Schools	Four Year High Schools	Total
1873	--	15,026	15,026
1900	--	40,592	40,592
1924-25	--	118,125	118,125
1927-28	--	131,618	131,618
1928-29	71,632	49,713	121,345
1930-31	85,337	50,343	135,680
1935-36	98,426	69,042	167,468
1939-40	107,257	65,930	173,087
1940-41	103,483	64,407	167,890
1941-42	96,437	58,931	155,368
1942-43	86,113	53,525	139,638
1943-44	80,608	49,524	130,132
1944-45	79,765	49,105	128,870
1945-46	78,524	50,784	129,308
1946-47	81,263	52,034	133,318
1947-48	80,964	51,111	132,075

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Certification of Superintendents of Schools in Superintendency Unions

The Department of Education is required by Section 54 of Chapter 71 of the General Laws, to determine by examination or otherwise, the qualifications for the position of Superintendent of Schools in a Superintendency Union. In accordance with the provisions of the law, the Department issues certificates of eligibility for such service.

From July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948, thirteen term certificates were issued to the following:

Herbert H. Archibald
Gerald M. Berry
Robert L. Brown, Jr.
Gordon E. Fitzpatrick
Frederick A. Foley
Elizabeth T. Foster
Charles S. Hapgood
Robert F. Jarvis
Simon E. Moore
Carroll P. Murphy
James J. Murray
Raymond H. Perkins
Thomas L. Varran

The classes and number of certificates issued by the Department since the law went into effect are as follows: permanent certificates, 3; preliminary certificates, 133; term certificates, 413.

Summer Institute for Elementary School Teachers

A three-day institute, under the direction of Alice E. Neal, Supervisor of Elementary Education, was held on June 23, 24 and 25, 1948, at Lesley College, Cambridge.

Twenty speakers acted as teachers, consultants and demonstration leaders at this conference. The speakers were Department of Education supervisors, members of the Teachers College faculties, representatives of private institutions and organizations, and members of city and town school systems.

Two Aviation Institutes arranged in cooperation with the Civil Aeronautics Administration were held at Logan Airport and Bedford Airport. Teachers were given an opportunity to view all aviation operations at both airports and a thirty-minute flight was enjoyed by each person who attended.

An evening program on Radio and Television was arranged in cooperation with Station WNAC, and the group visited the new Television Studio, and had the opportunity of seeing a television program.

Some of the topics discussed were as follows: "How Do Children Learn"; "How the Balanced Growth of Children Can Be Provided For in the Curriculum"; "How the Curriculum Can Be Enriched Through the Cooperation of School and Community"; "How the Balanced Growth of Children Can Be Aided by the Testing Program."

In addition to the topics listed above, the Institute provided opportunities for those in attendance to see demonstration lessons, confer with Supervisors in the different fields, and to work on units of work.

Certificates of attendance were issued to 135 superintendents of schools, supervisors, principals and teachers who registered for the Institute.

State Conference of Principals and Supervisors of Elementary Schools

The Eighteenth Annual State Conference of Principals and Supervisors of Elementary Schools, under the direction of Alice E. Beal, Supervisor of Elementary Education, was held at the Hotel Statler, Boston, on May 8, 1948.

Some of the topics discussed and the speakers, were as follows: "Educational Developments in the Department of Education", - Patrick J. Sullivan, Director of the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education and State Teachers Colleges, Department of Education; "Education for Peace", - Howard A. Lane, Professor of Elementary Education, New York University; "Helping Teachers and Children to Experience Democracy", - Dr. Emma Gans, Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University; "The Progress of the Campaign for Increased State Aid", - Griffith Davies, Field Agent, Massachusetts Association for Adequate State Financing of Public Schools; "What Initiates Teaching?" - Michael F. Walsh, Director of Education for the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

Approximately six hundred superintendents of schools, supervisors and principals were in attendance at this Conference.

State Conference of Supervisors of Public Education in Massachusetts

A State Conference for Supervisors of Public Education in Massachusetts which covered the topic, "Outline of the Program of the State Department of Education for the Improvement of Elementary Education", was held at the State Teachers College at Bridgewater on May 10, 1948.

The topics discussed and the speakers were as follows: "The Basic Principles of Education Developed Through the Elementary School Curriculum", - Marguerite L. Conville, State Teachers College, Lowell; "A Basic Principle Developed Through Arithmetic", - Evelyn L. Lindquist, Principal, Training School, State Teachers College, Bridgewater; "The Development of This Program Through the Pre-Service Training of Teachers", - Ruth E. Davis, Director of Teacher Training, State Teachers College, Bridgewater; and "The Development of this Program Through the In-Service Training of Teachers", - Marie H. Cosgrove, Director of Teacher Training, State Teachers College, Lowell.

The group visited the classrooms in the Training School for the purpose of seeing the program in operation, after which time tea was served by the students at the Teachers College.

Approximately fifty supervisors were in attendance at this Conference.

Curriculum Guide for Elementary School Teachers

Curriculum Guide for Primary Grade Teachers

The Department, under the direction of Alice H. Deal, Supervisor of Elementary Education, held five Institutes in different sections of the State for the purpose of discussing with superintendents of schools, supervisors, principals and teachers of the primary grades, the "Curriculum Guide for Primary Grade Teachers." The dates were as follows:

November 13, 1947 - Institute for Primary Grade Teachers of Beverly, Danvers, Middleton, Peabody, Salem and Topsfield, held at the Richards Junior High School, Danvers. Approximately 100 teachers were in attendance at this Institute.

January 21, 1948 - Institute for Primary Grade Teachers of Arlington, Bedford, Belmont, Lexington and Winchester, held at the Hardy School, Arlington. Approximately 300 teachers were in attendance at this Institute.

January 22, 1948 - Institute for Primary Grade Teachers of Dedham, Foxboro, Easton, Medfield, Norfolk, Norwood, Sharon, Walpole, and Westwood, held at the Junior High School, Norwood. Approximately 250 teachers were in attendance at this Institute.

January 23, 1948 - Institute for Primary Grade Teachers of Ashby, Fitchburg, Leominster, Lunenburg, Townsend, and Westminster, held at the State Teachers College, Fitchburg. Approximately 200 teachers were in attendance at this Institute.

April 20, 1948 - Institute for Primary Grade Teachers of Essex, Lynn, Manchester, Marblehead, Nahant, Reading and Swampscott, held at the Stanley School, Swampscott. Approximately 100 teachers were in attendance at this Institute.

Some of the topics discussed were as follows: "Objectives of Education Basic to the Curriculum Guide for Primary Grade Teachers"; "How the Objectives of Education May Be Developed Through the Arithmetic Program"; "How the Objectives of Education May Be Developed Through the Art Program"; "The Social Studies Program for the Primary Grades"; "Some Classroom Procedures Which Develop the Objectives of the Curriculum Guide."

In addition to the topics listed above, group meetings and open forums were held, at which times the teachers had the opportunity to discuss their problems in the different fields.

Curriculum Guide for Intermediate Grade Teachers

The committees which organized the "Curriculum Guide for Primary Grade Teachers" continued the work on the organization of the "Curriculum Guide for Intermediate Grade Teachers."

School Surveys

During the year 1947-1948, members of the staff of the Department of Education participated in school surveys in the following towns in the Commonwealth:

Leyden
Swansea
Scituate
Wilmington

1947 Dennis Summer Session

The 50th Annual Session of the State Teachers College at Dennis was held at the Barnstable High School, Dennis, from June 30 to August 8, 1947. Miss Alice D. Beal, Supervisor of Elementary Education in the Department, was the Director of the 50th Session.

The courses given and the names of the instructors follow: "Philosophy and Principles of the Modern Educational Program" (Workshop) - Elizabeth V. Foster, State Teachers College, Worcester; "Adult Education", "Problems and Procedures in Adult Civic Education", "Guiding Principles for Good English Structure", - Mary L. Guyton, Supervisor of Civic Education, State Department of Education; "Organization and Administration of Health and Physical Education", "Physical Education in the Elementary Grades", - Mary J. Moriarty, State Teachers College, Bridgewater; "American Political Biography", "Problems of the Peace Settlement in Europe and Asia", - Daniel J. O'Leary, Girls' High School, Boston; "Diagnostic and Remedial Procedures in the Elementary School", "Personnel Problems in the Elementary School", - Frank J. Reilly, Elementary School Principal, Boston; "Psychology I - General Principles of Psychology", "Psychology II - Educational Psychology", - Roberta M. Kellog, Educational Consultant, School Department, Brookline; "Art Programs and Art Problems", "Art Workshop", - Ruth H. Herring, State Teachers College, Framingham; "Creative Writing", "The English Novel", - Thomas L. Heffernan, Boston School Department; "Human Geography", "Asia, Its People and Their Geographic Background" - Mrs. Lillian H. Wallace, State Teachers College, Westfield; "Elementary Science", "Methods and Materials for Teaching Science", - Loretta M. McDugh, Principal, Center School, Norton.

There were 125 students enrolled in the 1947 Summer Session of the State Teachers College at Dennis.

Dissolution of Superintendency Unions

On July 10, 1947, approval was granted by the Department to the towns of Douglas and Uxbridge to dissolve the Douglas-Uxbridge superintendency union.

On August 1, 1947, approval was granted by the Department to the towns of Holliston and Marshfield to dissolve the Holliston-Marshfield superintendency union.

On April 23, 1947, the superintendency union comprising the towns of Avon, Holbrook and Randolph was dissolved, and a new union comprising the towns of Holbrook and Avon was formed.

SUPERVISION OF SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES

Two serious problems confront the administrators of special classes for the mentally retarded. One is the lack of qualified teachers and the other the discontinuance of several of the traveling clinics which have been conducting examinations of children retarded in mental development.

To meet the first of these problems and to avert the closing of special classes, the Department of Education has granted temporary approval of teachers having had teaching experience and having the personality traits desirable in teachers of mental retardates. The second is a problem of personnel in the Department of Mental Health, the lack of which has seriously curtailed the services formerly rendered by that Department.

At the present time, there seems to be little interest on the part of teachers and students in Teachers Colleges to engage in work with the mentally retarded. In an attempt to stimulate an interest, talks were given in all of the Teachers Colleges. A workshop course for teachers and for those preparing to teach this type of child has been planned for the summer session of the State Teachers College at Hyannis. The four semester hours which this course offers are to be credited toward approval for special class teaching by the State Department of Education.

There seems to be a growing tendency on the part of school departments to appoint their own examiners to conduct the examinations of children who appear to be retarded in mental development. Such examiners must be approved by the State Department of Mental Health, in accordance with the "Rules and Regulations Governing the Establishment of Special Classes" formulated by the State Departments of Education and Mental Health.

The qualifications for examiners of mentally retarded children, as set up by the Department of Mental Health, follow:

1. Graduation from an accredited college or a teachers' college with major in Psychology or Education.

2. At least one course in Individual Testing.

3. A certificate indicating that at least one course in administration of the Stanford Binet Tests has been passed.

In addition, it is highly desirable that the candidate have:

a. Ability to administer and interpret non-verbal tests.
b. One year's testing experience under supervision.

Five well-attended meetings of the Manual Revision Committee have been held and satisfactory progress has been made.

The new blanks used in reporting the annual census of physically handicapped children were returned from 270 of the 351 towns in the Commonwealth. These returns gave the most nearly complete census yet obtained.

Six thousand six hundred cases of physically handicapped children have been reported and registered with the valued cooperation of the Department of Public Health.

Three meetings of the Association of Supervisors of Home Teachers have been held. In June, a trip was made to Canton for an inspection of the Massachusetts Hospital School. Dr. Otto G. Pens, Medical Director at the school, addressed the group as the closing feature of the tour.

An increased effort has been made to enter deaf children, living in communities adjacent to day classes for the deaf, in such classes. The advantages of a home life for small children have been presented to all parents, before admission to an institution has been considered.

The new regulation which requires that a recent otological report be submitted with each "Extension of Time" requested has proved most helpful in making decisions about further educational plans for those children who have attended schools for the deaf for a period of ten or more years.

EDUCATION OF DEAF AND BLIND CHILDREN

Special Schools and Classes for Deaf and Blind

July 1, 1947 - June 30, 1948

Schools and Classes	Enrolled September 30, 1947			Admitted in 1947-1948	Discharged in 1947-1948	Enrolled on June 30, 1948	Teachers Employed	State Expenditures for tuition
	Boys	Girls	Total					
Blind								
Perkins Institution [1]	78	63	141	24	32	117	58 [2]	$ 100,880.00
Deaf								
American School	10	13	23	6	5	19	33	18,266.66
Beverly School	42	32	74	8	1	77	12	71,870.41
Boston School	73	67	140	21	3	143	23	112,804.00
Clarke School	45	54	99	2	1	100	29 [3]	108,095.11
Horace Mann School	55	54	109	7	2	116	23	78,374.64 [4]
Day Classes								
Lynn	4	1	5	1	1	5	1	3,738.62
New Bedford	1	5	6	1	1	4	1	2,727.16
Springfield	2	4	6	1	1	6	1	3,136.02
Worcester	11	10	21	3	0	24	3	8,844.88
Totals	321	303	624	74	47	611	184	$ 508,737.50

1. These figures include only the Massachusetts children enrolled at these schools.
2. This figure includes the total number of teachers engaged in teaching children from all parts of the country who are enrolled at this institution.
3. 22 regular teachers; 7 special teachers.
4. In addition to the $78,374.64 spent for tuition at the Horace Mann School, the Commonwealth also reimbursed the City of Boston $2,572.46 for transportation of children attending this school. An additional $616.47 was expended for transportation of children in other schools throughout the state. The total expenditures for transportation were $3,188.93. The total cost of educating our children in the schools for the deaf and blind is $511,926.43.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SAFETY

Much service has been rendered in the field by cooperating with Superintendents of Schools in program building and reorganization, surveys, advising on plans for new gymnasiums and giving general suggestions to teachers of physical education.

The high cost of labor and material curtailed the construction of gymnasiums, although several school systems have plans available for new buildings.

Several invitations were received from churches, schools, Rotary Clubs, Kiwanis Clubs, Legion Posts, Granges, athletic associations, and other civic organizations for talks and the showing of Physical Fitness and Athletic films. Where there were no conflicts in dates, these invitations were accepted.

The Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor devoted much time to serving on committees, both lay and professional, relating to Health, Physical Education, Recreation, Athletics, and Safety.

During the year a few schools have added physical education to their program for the first time and other schools have expanded their programs and increased the time allotment.

Many of the school playgrounds need grading, raking, rolling, reconditioning, resurfacing, playground apparatus and activity supplies.

This office served on a Headmasters Committee which reorganized interscholastic competition throughout the State. In place of two graded classes competing, there are now four classes. Favorable comments concerning the new setup have been received.

Conferences

On April 10, 1948, the Annual Health, Physical Education and Recreation Conference was held at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts. The program for this conference was arranged by the State Division of Physical Education, Massachusetts Recreation Committee and the State Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

Program -	Chairman, Daniel J. Kelly, State Department of Education
9:00 a.m.	Registration
9:30 a.m.	Greetings, John J. Desmond, Jr., Massachusetts Commissioner of Education
9:45 a.m.	Address, Dr. Alexander Stoddard, Superintendent of Schools, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
10:30 a.m.	Annual business meeting and election of officers
11:15 a.m.	Address, Dr. William Bauer, Bureau of Health Education, American Medical Association, Chicago, Illinois
12:15 p.m.	Luncheon, Chairman, Henry Lamar, Harvard University; Speaker, Mr. Mark McCloskey, Board of Education, New York City.
2:15 p.m.	Men's Section Meeting. Mr. William Peck, Holyoke Schools, Chairman
	Womenb Section Meeting
8:00 p.m.	Folk Festival, Music, Drama, Dance

Kansas City, Missouri, Convention

At the Annual convention of the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, held on April 19-23, Miss Ruth Evans of the Springfield, Massachusetts, School system was chosen National President for 1949. This convention will be held in Boston in 1949. There are over 700 Massachusetts teachers of health and physical education enrolled in this National Association. We hope to increase this enrollment to 1,000 in 1949.

Track and Field Clinic

The Division of Physical Education conducted the second Track and Field Clinic at the United States Naval Recreation Building, Boston, on Saturday, December 27, 1947.

Program - Chairman, Daniel J. Kelly, State Department of Education

Speakers - Reverend George N. Dowd, C.Y.O. Director, Archdiocese of Boston, Mr. Joseph McKenney, Director of Physical Education, Boston Public Schools, Mr. Thomas F. Hines, Director of Physical Education, Brookline Public Schools.

2:30 p.m. Section Meetings

100 yd. and 220 yd. dash - Coach Fuqua, Brown University

440 yd. run - Coach Raymond, Boston University

Mile Run - Coach Ryder, Boston College

Hurdles - Coach Dussault, Tufts College

High and Broad Jump - Richard Borcom, University of New Hampshire

Cross Country Running - Coach Tootell, Rhode Island State College

Shot Put - Coach Lewis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

3:35 p.m. Demonstration by Athletes

Technique of Starting, Mr. Steve Patton, Boston Latin School

4:15 p.m. Track Movies, Mr. Ralph M. Colson, State Department of Education

During the year July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948, the Teachers Registration Bureau enrolled 1,239 new registrants, received notice of 570 vacancies, and placed 159 teachers with aggregate salaries of $381,185 for full-time teachers. The number of new registrants having no experience was 569. These were classified as follows:

POSITIONS DESIRED	WOMEN	MEN
High School	105	92
Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, and Junior High School	158	8
Special Class	1	—
Household Arts	27	—
Drawing	17	6
Music	15	13
Manual Training	—	17
Physical Education	10	11
Commercial	37	12
Miscellaneous	—	—
Totals	410	159

The number of teachers placed by the Bureau from 1913-1948, together with the aggregate salaries is indicated in the following table:

	1913-1942	June 1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	Totals
Superintendents of Schools	39	3	4	7	7	4	3	67
High School Principals	256	—	2	2	1	3	2	266
High School Teachers	2,021	84	103	75	38	49	46	2,416
Elementary and Junior High Principals	191	3	7	2	2	1	4	210
Elementary, Junior High and Special Class Teachers	3,675	83	161	104	52	81	60	4,216
Special Teachers	1,737	16	63	43	36	42	44	2,081
State Teachers College	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	92
Part-time Teachers	1,130	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,130
Totals	9,341	189	340	233	136	180	159	10,478
Estimated Aggregate Salaries of Teachers Placed.	$9,609,614	$283,500	$492,045	$357,280	$311,070	$373,600	$381,185	$14,634,294

RADIO EDUCATION

1. Furthering Rural Education

Throughout the nation, concerted effort is being directed towards:

(1) improving the organization of rural school administrative units

(2) mobilizing state and local forces for the improving of rural programs and services

(3) employing facilities of the State Department of Education for improving rural education

(4) developing local leaders

(5) stimulating cooperation between local administrators and local teaching staff

General Effort Of Department

A staff meeting was called by Commissioner John J. Desmond, Jr., at which an urgent appeal was made for immediate and projected cooperation by supervisors in this national effort to further rural education. These three questions were propounded:

(1) What suggestions are being carried out now in small communities in Massachusetts?

(2) How can we further help small communities to enrich their educational offerings in light of these national efforts?

(3) What topics are you prepared to discuss with Superintendents of Schools in small communities for the purpose of helping them to enrich their program?

Specific Music Project Of Department

Berkshire County Radio Education Council Christmas Program, Pittsfield High School, December 12, 1947

The Department of Education Music Office cooperated with the Chairman and the Program Director of the Berkshire County Radio Education Council, Dr. Harry S. Broudy and Andrew Flagg, of the North Adams State Teachers College

in the planning and producing of the First Christmas Sing of the schools in small communities in Berkshire County, thereby fulfilling, in this instance, elements 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the National Program.

Meetings of music educators and general school administrators were held in the Pittsfield High School, with Carl F. Gorman, Director of Music, Pittsfield, as host. At these meetings, one of which was a luncheon meeting served by the Home Economics Department of the school, definite materials and program details were discussed and adopted democratically, by the Chairman and Program Director of the Radio Council, by the Music Supervisors, and by Joseph R. McMahon, Director of Auditory and Visual Education, Pittsfield. The program on Friday, December 12, 1947, with 967 active participants, exceeded by several hundred the expectations expressed at committee meetings. School systems represented were: Adams, Alford, Cheshire, Dalton, Egremont, Great Barrington, Lanesboro, Lee, North Adams, Pittsfield, Richmond, Sheffield, New Marlborough, Stockbridge, Williamstown, Lenox, Hinsdale and Peru.

The program was transcribed by representatives of the four radio stations in the county, and broadcast, on Tuesday, December 16, 1947, as an In-school Listening Program. This was an unique experience for the children of Berkshire County inasmuch as it was a radio program by themselves for themselves.

The project has permanent social, educational, cultural and spiritual values, and served as a unifying force for all school personnel.

The Department appreciated the opportunity to assist in the furtherance of this project, and it hopes that it will have many opportunities to cooperate with this County Council and other school units.

Music Methods, Materials, Activities and Display

At the Thirty-third Annual Conference of Superintendents of Schools, held at Bridgewater, April 20, 21, 22, 1948, a very fine pictorial exhibit of music education activities and of music education materials was displayed. The scope of the exhibit included every phase of music experience from primary level to teacher-training procedures. Special commendation was given to many schools in small communities because of the evidence, attractively arranged, of a well-balanced music education program. This evidence served as an inspiration to others as to how their music horizons should be widened.

The Department appreciated the exceptionally fine organizational details of the Superintendents, Music Instructors, Art Instructors, Teachers and pupils.

2. Community Relations

Public Law 346 services were rendered during this year.

Guidance Day, B.M.C. Durfee High School, Fall River - November 13, 1947

"Are You Interested In Music as a Vocation?" This topic was analyzed by the supervisor of music. Interesting comments by the students proved their rather well-developed understanding of the subject.

Southeastern Music Festival, Brockton, May 6, 1948

Rodney May of Brockton was chairman of this sectional meeting of the Massachusetts Music Festival Association. The State Supervisor of Music served as adjudicator. There were approximately 2,800 participants. The same day, the Northeastern Festival was held in Lawrence, Robert Ault, Chairman, with 4,000 participants.

Boston University, Class of 1948 - May 13, 1948

"A Well-Balanced Music Education Program" was the topic of the State Supervisor at the ninth annual meeting with a senior class of the College of Music, Boston University. Assistant Professor Ruth Myers led the discussion.

Worcester County Music Festival, June 5, 1948

The Music Supervisor represented the Department and also The Massachusetts Music Festival Association at this program in Clinton, which was under the chairmanship of Ralph Burnett, Webster, assisted by Richard Sutcliffe, Leominster, and Chester Kuniholm, Whitinsville.

Miscellaneous

There were 2,800 participants in the Western Massachusetts Music Festival, Eastern States Exposition Grounds, West Springfield, May 15, 1948; Dr. Franklin F. Hawkes, Chairman, was assisted by Dr. Paul Wiggin.

A music festival for Franklin County schools was held in Turner's Falls High School, Saturday, May 1, 1948, under the sponsorship of Superintendent Arthur E. Burke, and

Supervisors Florence Argy, Bernard Weiner, Ruth Decker, Malcolm Hall and Stanley Smithers. It is hoped that this Franklin County Festival and the Berkshire County Christmas Sing will be an annual program.

GUIDANCE AND PLACEMENT

Veterans Counseling

During the past two years, most of the Supervisor's time has been absorbed by special assignment to Veterans' Education and Counseling. During that period, a state-wide survey of veterans' education needs was conducted; Department counseling service for veterans was organized; and the Supervisor acted in the capacity of Veterans' Counselor.

The survey of Veterans' Education Needs indicated, as had other studies, the need for an institution such as was later organized at Fort Devens. It indicated also a need for post-secondary exploratory education strongly fortified by "Guidance Service"—a form of education closely resembling the general college training now experimentally operating in one of our universities. It indicated, too, a need for technical field education programs. To be sure these indications are based upon potential veteran students, but their needs are similar in kind to those of all other prospective students and are, therefore, relevant to education program development from the State level as indicated by Guidance Service.

Our counseling service for a two-year period served an estimated 18,000 veterans per year but is now in lesser demand. During that time, 4500 to 5000 veterans were personally served each year. This year the number of veterans seeking assistance has decreased so that the Supervisor's time assignment has been gradually reduced from full time to one day per week. The result is that he is now conferring with veterans at an estimated rate of 900-1000 per year. These veteran services have been favorable public relations and cooperations by the Department of Education. From the standpoint of Guidance Service development, however, the time assignment to veterans' work has retarded regular guidance program promotion and supervision. It is likewise apparent that other supervisors assisting in the veterans' program have been similarly affected. The point here raised is whether, in the future, such a functioning service should not be provided in the Division which operates an educational program, part of which should be a guidance service. Some progress in that direction has been made. If we are to be consistent in what we are promoting for school programs in general, we will develop fully our own educational program to include a guidance service.

Supervision

With a partial release from Veterans' Counseling a return to more active promotion and supervision of guidance programs has been possible. It is apparent that our War-time Guidance Program has stimulated much guidance activity which is being continued and expanded as might be indicated by the appended chart, "Guidance Program Directors in Massachusetts High Schools."

Ninety-three supervisory school visits have been made this year. Two more towns have requested approval under Chapter 676 of the Acts of 1941, and several towns are preparing to seek approval for next year. Other activities such as radio talks, service club talks, survey committee work, inter-department cooperations, State testing of a national Evaluative Criteria instrument, participation in career day conferences, armed service conferences, university conferences, and school committee talks have served to complement the work of Guidance Service promotion.

Regional Conference

Ordinarily the activities under this heading might be reported under "Supervision," but these were no ordinary conferences since they dealt with the controversial project of restoring order out of chaos in Guidance Service. The theme of the conferences was "Fundamental Areas and Activities of the High School Guidance Program." Hosts to the conferences were school officials and guidance directors alternately at Belmont, New Bedford, and West Springfield. Five hundred and four people attended the three sessions. It is our conviction that the conference theme was especially timely and served to clarify our projected definite Massachusetts program, the first of its kind, which is now very generally being echoed in the proposed programs of other states. We may feel justly proud of this leadership which stems primarily from the work resulting in the "Massachusetts Youth Study" instigated under the former Commissioner, Walter F. Downey.

Related Professional Activity

Membership in the National Vocational Guidance Association has resulted in a special appointment to the executive conference committee for the New England Region. The conference this year, the first since the War, was held for two days in Providence, Rhode Island. In addition to executive committee work, the Supervisor served as Chairman for two panel discussions which, following the trend established by our Massachusetts program, aimed at clarification of fundamental areas and activities in the high school guidance program.

GUIDANCE PROGRAM DIRECTORS
in
MASSACHUSETTS HIGH SCHOOLS

	1-100 Pupils	101-200 Pupils	201-300 Pupils	301-400 Pupils	401-500 Pupils	501-600 Pupils	601-700 Pupils	701-800 Pupils	801-900 Pupils	901-1000 Pupils	1001-1100 Pupils	1101-1200 Pupils	1200-up Pupils	
No Director	17	16	3	4	4				1	1		1	3	50
Principal is Director	22	21	11	9	3	3	3	1	3					76
Part-time Director	2	15	8	11	11	18	3	9	12	13	5	10	29	146
Full-time Director	1		3	1	10	3	3	4	1	9	10	24		69
No Information														352

REGIONAL VETERANS' EDUCATION CENTERS

In October, 1945, Regional Veterans' Education Centers came into being under the provisions of Chapter 660 of the Acts of that same year. Under the provisions of this Act, Regional Veterans' Education Centers were organized in 64 communities to meet the demands of veterans for education on a secondary school level.

In October, 1947, approximately two years after Chapter 660 became operative, more than 21,000 veterans had enrolled in these Regional Veterans' Education Centers, more than 3,000 had received high school diplomas, approximately 650 had received equivalency certificates, more than 3,500 had enrolled in college, and better than 1,200 had enrolled in other post secondary schools.

Summer schools were conducted in 13 communities as follows:

Boston	Pittsfield
Fall River	Quincy
Brockton	Somerville
Holyoke	Southbridge
Lowell	Springfield
Lynn	Wakefield

Worcester

Almost 1,400 veterans enrolled in these summer schools, which were operated on a five-hour-a-day, five-day-a-week basis for eight weeks.

In September, 1947, 51 centers were in operation, with a total enrollment of more than 2,500 veterans. During May and June of 1948, plans were made for the operation of ten summer schools with an estimated enrollment of approximately 1,100. These summer schools were planned on the same basis as in the preceding two summers, i.e., five hours a day, five days a week for eight weeks.

Safety

In 1946 the Honorable Rudolph F. King, Registrar of Motor Vehicles for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, invited Mr. Kelly of the Department to serve on a committee of representative educators to advise him on means of increasing the effectiveness of Driver Education programs in the secondary schools of Massachusetts.

After considerable deliberation and debate, the Registrar's Advisory Committee on Driver Education submitted to Superintendents of Schools a questionnaire with regard to Driver Education programs.

The response from Superintendents has been informative and instructive. The information submitted relative to the sixteen questions submitted, showed that one hundred and twelve school departments recognize Driver Education (classroom) as an essential phase of the school safety education program and eighty of the reporting school departments recognize, as desirable, the inclusion of Driver Training (behind-the-wheel) as well. On a basis of the questionnaire returns, one hundred and twenty high schools in ninety-three reporting communities offer Driver Education as a separate course or as a unit in a related course at the present time. In a number of instances, diploma credit is awarded.

Major problems listed as obstacles to the setting up of adequate Driver Education and Driver Training programs in secondary schools included:

1. Difficulty in finding space in an already crowded curriculum.

2. Lack of qualified personnel.

3. Changing teacher personnel in small communities.

4. Budgetary limitations.

5. Cost of operating, liability and maintenance problems.

Superintendents have encouraged members of their faculties to attend Institutes conducted by the Registry of Motor Vehicles for the purpose of qualifying them for Driver Education teaching.

Apparently, satisfactory progress is being made in the reduction of fatal accidents on the Massachusetts highways. A Boston Herald article of September 17, 1948, states: "Up to September 16, 1948, there have been eighty-eight less deaths

in 1948 than to this date in 1947." Because of this reduction in motor fatalities and highway accidents, State Insurance Commissioner Charles Harrington announced compulsory insurance charges for 1949 will be $700,000 less than this year.

This has been done in spite of an all time record of registrations and operators. Massachusetts has been named the recipient of several top awards from national safety, highway and automobile associations.

We hope the Driver Education courses offered in the secondary schools have, to some extent, been of assistance in reducing fatality and accident records during the past year.

SCHOLARSHIPS - CHILDREN OF CERTAIN DECEASED WAR VETERANS

Chapter 69, Section 7B of the General Laws was amended in 1947, by Chapter 399, to increase the amount of reimbursement to $350 a year toward the higher education of children over sixteen years of age, resident in the Commonwealth, whose father or mother entered the armed forces of the United States in time of war and was killed in action or died from other cause as a result of such service.

For the year ending June 30, 1948, 51 such students received $17,268.65 in reimbursement toward their higher education under this law.

Summary of the Annual Report
of the
Division of Immigration and Americanization
of the
Department of Education
for the year ending June 30, 1948

This summary will be the twenty-ninth annual report submitted by the Division of Immigration and Americanization since its transfer into the Department of Education on December 1, 1919.

During the year which closed June 30, 1948, 2[illegible],662 services were recorded by the Division. Of that number, 16,696 were recorded at Boston, 2,527 at Fall River, 2,132 at Lawrence, 3,959 at Springfield and 2,438 at Worcester.

The district agents at the branch offices at Fall River, Lawrence and Worcester, who had been provisionally employed during the past year, were given permanent appointments and assignments to the following offices: Mr. Charles L. Carey, who was certified by Civil Service as a disabled veteran of World War II was assigned to the branch office at Lawrence. He had formerly been assigned to Worcester and was transferred at his own request. Mr. Charles Martin, certified by Civil Service as veteran World War II was assigned to the Worcester office on permanent appointment. Mr. Daniel Donahue, also a World War II veteran was continued in his original assignment at Fall River. All three provisional appointees passed the competitive civil service examination given for the position.

Because of curtailment of budget, travel expenses in the field have been eliminated. It is, therefore, impossible to operate any of the field services formerly given to different cities and towns in the district by the respective district agents. During this past year, however, the district agents have widened and increased the official contacts of each field office with the social agencies, civic organizations and offices of the state and federal government within the city in which the branch is located.

The Congress continued the special laws permitting government transportation and non-quota status for the wives and dependents of soldiers and veterans of World War II, and has revived the special privileges for fiancees of such service men and veterans. Mrs. Tatman continued her work with the service men and veterans. Both these laws are scheduled to terminate December 31, 1948. Federal statistics are presently unavailable to show how many wives or fiancees are recorded as destined to Massachusetts. Since some of the girls came on Army transportation ex quota and others traveled as regular immigrants, the official data will probably not accurately describe the final state of destination nor the total number involved. On each case considerable paper work is involved before the official papers are cleared. After the bride or fiancee has been definitely landed in U.S.A. there are often problems of adjustment, dependent children, and the usual veteran's problems of housing and job finding. As might be expected, in some case there are marital troubles but in the majority of cases the adjustment appears no more difficult than in post war marriages of veterans with American girls.

While the great majority of the brides have been British girls, the fiancees have been mainly from other European countries with Germany heading the list.

All during the past year we have received many anxious inquiries from American citizens and legally resident aliens concerning the progress of legislation to admit to this country displaced persons now housed in camps in Austria, Germany, and Italy or in temporary resettlement by International Resettlement Organization in Great Britain, East Africa, and India. The Division has kept informed of the progress of the legislation. On June 25, 1948 the President signed the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 although he expressed great reluctance to do so, because he considered the bill to be discriminatory against Jewish displaced persons and Roman Catholics and also to be so highly technical in its priorities and preferences as to be extremely difficult to administer. The law which becomes effective July 1, 1948 and will run until June 30, 1950, will permit the admission outside of the quota of 200,000 displaced persons who were in the camps in Austria, Germany, and Italy in December, 1945, and who will be subject to persecution because of faith, race or political belief if they return to the country of their origin or nationality. It permits the entrance of this number ex quota, but actually mortgages the quotas of the country of origin against the quota numbers used thus restricting the normal immigration from these countries for years to come. It also permits the entrance of 5,000 Czechoslovakians who are not subject to the cut-off date of December, 1945, and permits the admission of 3,000 displaced orphans under 14 for whom no quota numbers are charged. It further permits 15,000 persons who are displaced persons or who will be subject to persecution because of faith, race, or politics in their land of origin to acquire permanent status in U.S.A. if they are legally but temporarily present here on April, 1948. The law is highly technical as to the priorities granted which greatly favor natives of the Baltic countries, and to preferences by occupation. It requires each displaced person to furnish an assurance that he will have a job from which no other person has been displaced and a home to live in from which he has displaced no other person.

The Jewish displaced persons now in the D.P. Camps have most of them entered the camps after the pogroms at Kielce, Poland which occured after 1945 and because of the cut-off date in the Act will be largely barred from its benefits. The Polish displaced persons, the Polish soldiers in the famous Anders army, and the Polish navy and merchant seamen will benefit very little under the Act because few of them were ever housed in the camps in the zones in Germany, Austria, or Italy but were sent wandering over the world from Teheran to India, from Mexico to England, and from India again to East Africa, first as part of a British resettlement plan and now under the International Refugee Organization. As many of these who sought most eagerly to reunite their kinsfolk in America were Poles, the Displaced Persons Act has proved a disappointment. For the Lithuanians, Estonians, Latvians, Ukranians, and Russians, of whom there are numerous active groups in Massachusetts, the law promises reunion of kinsfolk. All are eager to leave

the benefits of the law applied to their relatives. At the moment, although the President has appointed the Displaced Persons Commission to administer the Act, the regulations are not yet available.

Boston has been designated as a port of arrival for displaced persons. This will mean much activity in meeting the boats, in providing tide over facilities for those who will travel to the west and central states. Under the law transportation will be furnished to the port of entry but travel expenses must be paid by a sponsor to the destination in the United States. It is believed that most D.P.'s who are destined to Massachusetts will come to relatives rather than to work projects but the problem of connection of the relative and the D. P. is not an easy one. The Division formerly employed a field agent for pier work and at one time, in the immigration increase after World War I had also a number of port workers as well as the field agent. From 1928 to 1942, the task of meeting the boats was shared by the social workers at the Boston office. At this time this plan can not be used. We have no funds available for this added pier work but since the law under which the Division operates specifies that we "protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse" it may be that some plan can be utilized to meet this very apparent need.

For the past year the interest in immigration has been high. As might be expected, American citizens with kinsfolk anywhere in Europe are getting requests that they sponsor their arrival to America. The quota law is harsh in regard to the countries of which we have many nationals. Italy, for instance, has a hundred applicants for every quota number; so has Greece with a quota of 300 and Portugal with a quota of 400. For citizens of Italian, Greek, or Portuguese origin there is some provision for the acquisition of non-quota status for a wife, husband, or minor child and preference status for a parent or a husband if the marriage occured after January 1, 1948.

The newcomers who come to Massachusetts to live, lose no time in making application for papers of American citizenship. Usually the newcomer applies for first papers within a month of arrival. All are grateful for assistance and information on citizenship problems. The largest group of newcomers are natives of Ireland all young people usually unmarried men and women. Although the former occupations were frequently farmer or farm laborer they seem to find little difficulty in getting city work in manufacturing establishments.

As usual, our clients come from many countries and are of varied national allegiances. For the second year, however, those born in the United States form the largest single group. This is due, no doubt, to the number of veterans who have become interested in a particular immigrant.

-4-

As in the past, the Division has attempted to act as a clearing house for information of benefit to the immigrant, to those of foreign origin and to the American citizen who is interested in the problem of the immigrant. Our clients are, of course, largely themselves of foreign origin. We have been pleased to have national groups, not formerly frequently seen at our offices, find our services helpful to them. One of these groups are the Chinese residents of Boston, most of them citizens of the United States and also veterans of World War II. Their problems of reuniting families are complex and manifold. There are delays at the consulates in China and again delays at San Francisco en route to Boston. There have, however, been many happy reunions in this group when it has been a pleasure to serve.

The Division has enjoyed the constant co-operation of the federal district director of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. We have also had pleasantly co-operative relationships with the social agencies in Boston which engage in technical immigration and citizenship work. We have given consultative service to other social agencies on occasional problems concerning their clients of foreign origin.

DIVISION OF THE BLIND

SUMMARY

On June 30, 1946 there were 6,889 blind persons on the Register, classified by ages as follows:

To 5 years	158
Between 6 and 20 years	494
Between 21 and 50 years	1,598
Between 51 and 70 years	2,190
Over 70 years	1,974
Ages unknown	475

A summary of the work among the adult blind during the year follows:

The Division of the Blind was in touch with 2,973 blind adults: 6,851 calls were made on blind persons in their homes and 964 interviews were held at the central office. In addition, 763 calls were made by Division agents in the interest of blind persons.

Services rendered as follows:

Financial aid granted to	1,397
Industrial aid in the form of guides, tools or advertising to	76
Assistance in the form of hospitalization and/or glasses to	7
Assistance in the sale of products to	165
Employed by Division on staff	17
Employed by Division in workshops	102
Instruction by Home Teachers given to	469
Talking Book machines loaned to	991
Piano tuning orders given to	8
Employment in private industry and business secured for	8

Social Service:

Gifts of money totaling $3,383.93 distributed by Division agents from private funds to	200
Loans totaling $745 arranged for by Division agents with private organizations for	14
Financial assistance for educational purposes obtained for	4
Gifts of clothing and fuel provided by Division agents through private sources for	19
Writing boards, self-threading needles, etc., provided to	23
Guided on shopping trips, visits to doctors, dentists and clinics	310
Assistance in finding boarding places to	86
Arrangements made for medical, dental, hospital or convalescent care for	80
Vacations arranged with other agencies for	40
Volunteer readers supplied for	20

NEW CASES

This year 513 new cases were registered in this office. They were classified by ages as follows:

Between 18 and 25 years	11
Between 26 and 50 years	68
Between 51 and 70 years	186
Over 70 years	194
Ages unknown	54

These cases were referred to us from the following sources:

Hospitals, eye clinics, doctors, etc.	242
Individuals	65
Relatives	56
Blind persons themselves	32
State Hospitals	31
Public Welfare agencies	30
Private organizations	27
Federal agencies	12
Other states	5
Perkins Institution	4
Veterans Administration	4
Town and City Homes	2
Division agents	2
Public officials	1

Unless otherwise requested, our agents contact all new cases and explain the services of the Division to them. While some persons are referred to us for specific services, others are just routine referrals by doctors, optometrists, hospitals and welfare departments, and these blind persons know nothing about the Division and its functions until contacted by one of our agents.

The following specific services have already been rendered to cases referred to us this year:

Instruction by Home Teachers given to	59
Talking Book machines loaned to	58
Financial aid granted to	81

Social service of various types has also been rendered many of the new cases. Gifts of money totaling $643.60 were obtained for 20 of this group from private sources, and loans of money amounting to $235.00 were obtained for five.

WORK FOR CHILDREN

We have given some form of service to more than 1,205 children during the past year. About 277 visits to the homes and schools have been made. Parents, teachers and school nurses appreciate the information and aid we

have been able to give.

During the year 194 children were newly registered at this office. Of these, 108 were boys and 86 girls. The children newly registered were reported from the following sources:

Schools	72
Private sources	41
Boston City Hospital	23
Mass. Eye & Ear Infirmary	18
Census of Handicapped Children	14
Parents	11
Boston Nursery for Blind Babies	8
Perkins Institution	5
Boston Dispensary	2

Of these children, 82 resided in Greater Boston and 112 throughout the Commonwealth outside of Boston. The final amount of vision was as follows:

20/200 or less	37
20/50 or less	84
Better than 20/50, but receiving some service	30
Amount of vision undetermined due to age or mentality	43

Diagnosis:

Hyperopia	13
Hyperopic Astigmatism	36
with Strabismus	11
with Amblyopia	5
with Nystagmus	6
Myopia	19
Myopic Astigmatism	21
with Nystagmus	3
Congenital Cataract	25
Optic Atrophy	14
Leber's Disease	2
T.B. Meningitis	2
Retrolental Fibroplasia	11
Albinism	8
Buphthalmos	3
Macular Degeneration	3
Retinitis Pigmentosa	2
Hydrocephalus	2
Choric Retinitis	2
Retinal Blastoma	1
Dermoid Cysts	1
Interstitial Keratitis	1
Aniridia	1
Ptosis	1
Congenital Anomaly	1

During the year 23 children were admitted to Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, and 89 children were admitted to Sight Saving Classes. Clear Type text books were loaned to 35 children.

There are now 32 Sight Saving Classes; 14 are located in Boston and 18 throughout the Commonwealth, as follows:

CITY	SCHOOL	CLASSES
Cambridge	H.W. Longfellow	1
Chelsea	Williams	1
Chicopee	Valentine	1
Fall River	Lincoln	1
Fall River	Morton Jr. High	1
Framingham	Hastings	1
Lowell	Washington	1
Lynn	Wm. P. Connery	1
Medford	Roberts Jr. High	1
New Bedford	Hosea M. Knowlton	2
Newton	Underwood	1
Quincy	Coddington	1
Salem	Bowditch	1
Somerville	Highland	1
Watertown	Hosmer	1
Worcester	Grafton Street	2

One of the Cambridge Sight Saving Classes closed January 15, 1948. The Brockton and Everett Sight Saving Classes closed in June 1948. A Survey was made in Lawrence to see if there was a need for a Sight Saving Class. Up to this time the need has not been established.

Eleven children were given Christmas presents, purchased with money given by a private organization for this purpose.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS AND RESTORATION OF VISION

From July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948, under the restoration of vision program, the Division paid hospital charges for seven clients in order that they might have either cataract operation or iridectomy to restore vision. In four of these cases the vision was restored to 20/20 or 20/30 with glasses. One case obtained a central visual aguity of 20/30 but as the peripheral field of vision was reduced to a 10° radius because of retinitis pigmentosa he is still legally blind. Two cases obtained no improvement from operation due to other complicating eye diseases. As cataract operation had restored his vision to normal, glasses were provided for one client whose hospital charges were met by a community agency.

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 23, Section 19B, the worker arranged for the eye examinations required for applicants for Aid to the Blind for 66 persons. Of this number, 19 were examinations in the homes, 38 in opthalmologists' offices, and 9 at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary. Fifty-eight of the required eye reports were obtained on

applicants who had had eye examinations prior to application for aid.

Approximately 90 eye reports were received from ophthalmologists and 7 from optometrists. However, as many blind persons who are, or have recently been, under the care of eye specialists who failed to report them, are being referred from other sources it is evident that more publicity should be given the law relating to the mandatory reporting of blindness. The Ophthalmological Advisory Committee considered this matter at the last meeting on June 24, 1948. It was decided that wide-spread publicity among ophthalmologists might be obtained by asking the editors of the Mass. Medical Journal, the Archives of Ophthalmology and the Journal of Ophthalmology to publish brief editorials about the law. Our Supervising Ophthalmologist has written theditors in regard to this matter.

Through the cooperation of Dr. Dunphy, the Chief of Ophthalmic Services at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, the mandatory law was brought to the attention of staff members at the Infirmary.

The worker participated in an Institute on Medical Care in Public Programs conducted during the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work. She also gave a talk on Prevention of Blindness at the Foxboro Women's Club. An exhibit on Prevention of Blindness was arranged at the Eastern States Exposition in West Springfield.

Forty-three visits were made to agencies and twelve to homes in the interest of blind persons. Some form of service was rendered to 482 cases. The worker has assisted in the preparation of material for the BULLETINS of the Department of Education and the Greater Boston Community Council. She has continued to act as medical social consultant to the workers in the relief department, and worked with the Director and the Supervisor of Relief on the medical care program for recipients of Aid to the Blind.

AID TO THE BLIND

The gradual increase in the number of recipients of Aid to the Blind since 1944 continues, and this year has resulted in a net increase of 66 recipients in June 1948 over the number aided in July 1947. About 33% of the recipients are 65 years of age or more, and the citizens among this group have chosen to remain on Aid to the Blind rather than to apply for Old Age Assistance.

The average monthly payment to recipients continues to increase. This is due to the fact that budget allowances have been adjusted upward because of the increased cost of living. Rates in boarding, convalescent and nursing homes have also increased. The medical care program this year provided the following for recipients of aid:

Chronic Hospital care
Convalescent care
Dentistry
Dentures
Drugs
Glasses
Hearing aids
Housekeeping service in case of illness of client
Nursing Home care
Physicians' fees for home and office calls
Prosthetic appliances
Sick room supplies
Special diets
Surgical and orthopedic appliances
Transportation to clinics
Visiting nurse service in special cases

Aid to the Blind: Recipients and Payments to Recipients by Months, July 1947 through June 1948

Month	Number of Recipients	Payments to Recipients	
		Total Amount	Average
July 1947	1191	$61,466.00	$51.61
August	1209	62,541.00	51.73
September	1219	62,944.00	51.64
October	1231	64,229.00	52.17
November	1239	64,985.00	52.44
December	1240	65,366.40	52.71
January 1948	1240	65,597.00	52.90
February	1256	66,751.00	53.15
March	1257	66,854.06	53.19
April	1247	66,223.46	53.10
May	1259	67,851.00	53.89
June	1257	69,249.90	55.01

Aid to the Blind: Recipients and Payments to Recipients in New England April 1948 1/

State	Number of Recipients	Payments to Recipients		Estimated Civilian Population July 1, 1946 2/
		Total Amount	Average	
Maine	670	$22,530	$33.63	874,038
New Hampshire	303	12,745	42.06	513,448
Vermont	185	7,050	38.11	352,967
Massachusetts	1247	66,223	53.11	4,568,026
Rhode Island	142	6,535	46.02	735,334
Connecticut	149	6,255	41.98	1,957,837

1/ Figures on number of recipients, payments to recipients, and average payments, from Bulletin, Social Security Board.

2/ Estimated by Bureau of the Census.

Cases Closed: July 1947 - June 30, 1948

Total	155
Among the reasons for closing were:	
Death of the recipient	86
Employment or increased earnings of the recipient	16
Vision wholly or partially restored	6
Admitted to institutions	20
Receipt of Old Age Assistance	7

TALKING BOOK MACHINES

Talking Book machines, to quote Helen Keller, "Are the greatest boon to the blind since Louis Braille gave us the Braille System over 100 years ago." These machines are the property of the U.S. Government and the Massachusetts Division of the Blind has been designated as the sole distributing agency for this state.

The machine itself is a compact, portable, electric phonograph with dynamic speaker that plays records on which have been transcribed various titles including poetry, prose, fiction, history, drama, biography, current events, books on various subjects, the Bible in full, and many others. This year 92 new works were added, making a total of 1,175 titles available at the present time.

It can readily be seen that these machines appeal to a wide range of readers. As it is estimated that 75 percent of the blind cannot read Braille sufficiently well to take advantage of the Braille books available, the Talking Book machines are a great source of entertainment and instruction to them. Since they became available, 2,128 blind persons in this Commonwealth have had the use of these machines. This year 129 machines were placed with new readers, bringing the total number of readers for the year to 991.

During the year 146 machines were exchanged. These exchanges are often necessary because many of the machines are in need of extensive repairs and the client is given another machine so that reading may not be disrupted for long periods of time. Machines were removed from 154 clients. Removals are generally due to the death of a client; however, other reasons contribute, such as, moving out of the state, defective hearing, improvement of vision after surgery, etc.

This Division also maintains a repair service for Talking Book machines. They are repaired in the homes of our readers, as well as at our repair shop at 549 East 4th Street, South Boston. Many of the 991 machines on loan this year had to be repaired, some several times. Many miles are traveled by our

agents throughout the state in order that requests, repairs, exchanges or removals may be kept up to date. However, when we note the amount of pleasure and appreciation derived from the use of these machines we feel more than compensated for the work involved.

The records that are played on the Talking Book machines are obtained from the Library of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind in Watertown. They are delivered to the homes of the readers and returned to the Library through the U.S. Mail free of charge. There is no charge for the loan of a machine nor for any repairs that may become necessary.

In order to be eligible for the loan of a Talking Book Machine a person must be over 18 years of age, must be legally blind, and must make personal application.

All inquiries concerning these machines should be directed to the Division of the Blind, Department of Education, 110 Tremont Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts.

EMPLOYMENT

Since July 1, 1947 seven surveys were made of companies and Federal buildings for possible employment or business opportunities for the blind. One hundred and seventy-two blind persons were visited in their homes, two hundred and ninety-five blind persons were interviewed at the Division headquarters by the employment agent, and three hundred and ten outside visits were made in the interest of employment for the blind and their employment problems.

Five full time placements were made in private industry, among them one Ediphone operator. The placements were made in a hotel (2), private school, assembly plant, and child guidance clinic. There were also three placements made through sub-contract work which the Division obtained, as well as six sheltered shop placements. Several blind persons secured employment through their own efforts, after consultation and advice from the Division.

Four speaking engagements were filled and twenty-four conferences attended relative to employment.

The Director of the Division served as a member of the State Inter-Agency Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week. This Committee held many meetings from July to October. A state-wide, well organized publicity campaign was developed by the Inter-Agency Committee and carried out by the local committees throughout the Commonwealth. Every effort was made to interest employers in hiring handicapped workers. This was a most constructive and far-reaching activity to stimulate interest in the handicapped as a potential source of manpower.

The placing of blind people in competitive industry and business is a most difficult problem, and this Division is very grateful for assistance rendered by Mass. Employment Service offices in several cities, local Chambers of Commerce, service organizations, and private agencies for the blind.

WORKSHOPS

The Division maintains six sheltered workshops for the blind. In Cambridge there is the Woolson House Industries for blind women, and a shop for blind men known as the Cambridge Industries for the Blind. The other four men's shops, known as Workshops for the Blind, are located in Fall River, Lowell, Pittsfield and Worcester. There were 102 blind persons employed in these shops. Although there is occasionally a slight variation in the number of employees, this is the average number employed at all times.

In the Woolson House Industries 19 blind women were employed. They produced 43,000 pillowcases for the Federal Government, to sell for $13,853.01; woven articles to sell for $3,000; recaned 1,142 chairs for $3,657.48; and one girl made pewter bowls to sell for $8.00. We are just now beginning to obtain the material for pewter bowls, which has long been unavailable.

In the Cambridge Industries for the Blind 51 blind men were employed. They manufactured 6,043 dozen brooms, 8,037 dozen mops, 115 dozen Priscilla mops, 35 dozen dusters, and 7 rugs. Many of the brooms and mops manufactured were sold to the Federal Government, the rest to private industry.

In the Fall River Shop 10 blind men were employed. They manufactured 1,167 dozen brooms and recaned 614 chairs.

The Lowell Shop employed 5 blind men, who made 683 rubber link mats, recaned 995 chairs, and restrung 31 tennis racquets.

The Pittsfield Shop employed 12 blind men, who manufactured 786 dozen brooms, recaned 725 chairs, and restrung 65 tennis racquets.

In the Worcester Shop 5 blind men were employed. They recaned 2,991 chairs and restrung 57 tennis racquets.

Seven totally blind Home Teachers are employed by the Division, and each is assigned a separate district to cover. They go into the homes of the blind, and among the subjects which they teach are the reading and writing of Braille, Moon Type, pencil writing, typewriting, music; also various types of hand work, such as basketry, chair reseating, rug making, knitting, tatting, crocheting, sewing and machine stitching, and leather work. Many pupils become proficient enough to make articles that can be sold in the Salesroom maintained by the Division for this purpose, and at special sales which are organized by our Sales Promoter in cities and towns throughout the Commonwealth.

The work of the home teachers for the year ending June 30, 1948 may be summed up as follows:

Number of pupils	469
Number of lessons given	3,840
Number of calls made	4,326
Number of hours spent teaching	3,392
Number of hours spent in preparation	1,843
Number of letters and cards sent	1,644
Number of hours spent traveling	3,949
Number of miles traveled	71,213

This, of course, is the material side of the work; there is also a spiritual side. The majority of blind persons, as indicated by statistics, have lost their sight well along in life. Their discouragement is great, for they feel that without their sight they have no reason left for living. Therefore the home teachers, being themselves totally blind, serve as a source of encouragement to these newly blinded persons, who are made to realize by concrete example that, though handicapped, they may still lead an otherwise normal life and continue to be useful members of the family and of the community. For this reason, home teaching is considered one of the most important programs carried on by the Division.

SALES

This Division maintains a Salesroom, known as the Blind Handicraft Shop, at 156 Newbury Street, Boston, where blind made merchandise is sold to the general public. In January 1948 we were forced to vacate the premises which we had occupied for many years at 73 Newbury Street, and were very fortunate in finding a location on the same street. While brooms, mops, mats, and woven articles produced in the workshops are also sold here, the salesroom is primarily intended as an outlet for articles made in the homes. Two workers are employed in the salesroom, and this year they prepared and sent to home workers 7,579 pieces of work; they also received and examined 23,875 articles.

The salesroom workers also pack and send the merchandise made by the blind to special sales held throughout the state, and assist at these sales. A Sales Promoter is employed to organize the special sales. In communities where sales are to be held she contacts church, social and civic groups and secures their interest and cooperation. From these groups a general committee and sub-committees are formed, meetings are arranged and directed, and sales organized. There are no paid workers other than the Division employees. The sales are held in stores, club rooms, hotels, or public halls which are obtained free of charge for this purpose; and local newspapers give us excellent publicity.

Our Sales Promoter this year organized a three day sale in Springfield, and two day sales in Fall River, New Bedford, Newton and Pittsfield. These sales netted a total of $11,197.70.

This Division was invited to conduct a demonstration, exhibit and sale at the Eastern States Exposition the week of September 15. This is the largest exposition held east of the Mississippi River, and is very well attended. Many favorable comments were received regarding the exhibit, demonstration and sale of the Division of the Blind. This feature proved to be of great educational value and numerous requests for our services

were received as a direct result of our participation in the exposition. We also sold approximately $1700 worth of blind made merchandise.

At the invitation of the Kiwanis Club, we conducted a sale, exhibit and demonstration at the Kiwanis Circus in New Bedford the week of June 26. The Kiwanis Club was most courteous and cooperative and did everything possible to make this feature a success. Merchandise in the amount of $1200 was sold.

Boston aid to the Blind, Inc., a private organization for the blind, held a sale of blind made merchandise at a Luncheon for the Beth Israel Hospital, and $600.00 was realized at this sale.

Sales in the amount of $3,651 were at the Blind Handicraft Shop, bringing the total of blind made merchandise sold to $18,396.80.

The benefit derived by the blind persons who profit by these sales is immeasurable. While many of them are enabled by this means to become at least partially, if not wholly self-supporting, it is their sense of accomplishment and feeling of independence which cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Fifty-five addresses were made by the Director and members of the staff this year before various social and civic clubs, schools, societies, public agencies, church groups and other organizations on the program of the Division and what it means to the blind people of Massachusetts. Many conferences were held by the Director and staff workers with other public and private agencies and with representatives of agencies and organizations interested in work for the blind. One of our Home Teachers conducts a weekly radio program over Station WLAW in Lawrence that is enjoyed by both the blind and sighted in this and other states.

Our constant aim is to bring the services of the Division to the attention of the general public. Many people are still under the impression that the sole purpose of bringing a blind person to the attention of the Division would be to obtain financial assistance for him. It is our desire to acquaint these people with our various other services, and with the knowledge that any blind person may call upon us for counsel and advice in the pursuit of their normal activities and for help in practical, social, and recreational matters.

This Division works in close cooperation with other agencies, both public and private. It is represented in the Greater Boston Community Council, the Massachusetts Council of Organizations for the Blind, the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work, the American Public Welfare Association, the National Rehabilitation Association, the American Association of Workers for the Blind, the Eastern Conference of Home Teachers, the National Industries for the Blind, and other organizations carrying on service programs on both state and national levels. Representatives of the Division usually attend conferences having to do with any phase of work for the blind.

Splendid cooperation has been received from the Massachusetts Association for Promoting the Interests of the Adult Blind, The Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, American Red Cross, Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, Catholic Guild for the Blind, Protestant Guild for the Blind, Boston Aid to the Blind, Inc., Massachusetts Employment Service, Veterans Administration, Camp Allen, Inc., Lions Clubs, and many local associations for the blind and reading or sewing circles for the blind throughout the Commonwealth. These organizations have continued to render valuable assistance to the Division in promoting sales, arranging for hospital treatment, vacations, trips, loans and gifts of money, training facilities, in securing employment, and in promoting the happiness of the older groups through friendly visiting and social gatherings.

Service clubs, doctors, hospitals, school departments, and welfare organizations have been very helpful in cooperating with this Division.

To all who have in any way assisted in ameliorating the condition of the blind, either spiritually or materially, this Division is most grateful.

/s/ Arthur F. Sullivan
Arthur F. Sullivan, Director

REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948

OUTLINE OF ACTIVITIES

Field Activities

169 Advisory visits to public libraries and to trustees.
19 Advisory visits to schools and school officials.
1 Visit to the U. S. Maritime Academy, Hyannis.
189 Total

6 Trustees' meetings attended by request.
1 Survey, Public Library.
6 Surveys of school library service made as part of general school surveys by the Department of Education.
3 Public libraries reorganized by a librarian secured by the Division and supervised by it.
1 School library reorganized by a librarian secured by the Division and supervised by it.
33 Speeches made to the following kinds of groups and organizations: Teachers' Conferences, Library Clubs, High School assemblies, Labor Conference, Simmons College.
2 Radio broadcasts.
113 Meetings attended, including general meetings and committee meetings of library groups, school groups, Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association and local units, Massachusetts United Nations, Treasure Chest, Books Across the Sea, East & West Association, etc.
1 Summer Institute - July 7-11, organized and administered by the Division and held at Simmons College. Attendance 40. 30 towns and 4 state institutions represented.
2 University Extension Courses organized and sponsored as part of a series on school libraries. Enrollment at the fall course, "The Library in the School" 54. Enrollment at the winter course, "Reference Guidance for School Libraries" 21.
1 Three-state Workshop on library work with young people, sponsored by this Division and the Library Divisions of the New York State Department of Education, and the Connecticut Department of Education, held at the New York State Teachers College for teachers, Albany, N. Y., July 19-30. Attendance 53.
20 Exhibits.
1 Library group organized, made up of librarians working with young people in public libraries.

Office Activities - General

Annual statistical blank printed and distributed to public libraries and tabulations made from returns.
Supplementary statistical blank distributed to secure current data on public library salaries and appropriations.
Building questionnaire sent to public libraries to secure latest data for files of Division and for the Conference on State Aid to Libraries in Massachusetts.
Comparative statistical tables compiled covering appropriations, total income, salaries, circulation, etc., as well as data on vacations, sick leave, etc.

The Division's leaflet "Cataloging Rules for Small Libraries" revised and mimeographed for distribution to libraries and for instruction purposes in the Division's Summer Institute.

3 News Letters relating to the Division's activities and to general library news edited and distributed to public libraries, school libraries and State Teachers Colleges.

Material relating to the Division and its work compiled for 10 issues of the Department's "Educational News".

Items relating to the Division submitted for inclusion in the January, April, and May issues of the Bulletin of the Massachusetts Library Association.

2 Articles appeared in print: an article written by the Library Adviser for the Bulletin of the Massachusetts Parent-Teachers Association, Inc., and a brief article written by the Consultant, School Libraries and Library Work with Children and Young People, on the Fitchburg Youth Library in the A.L.A. "Top of the News".

4 Questionnaires answered: one from the American Library Association on library salaries in Massachusetts; one from the State of Washington on library service in Massachusetts prisons and correctional schools; one from the Library School of the University of Illinois relating to Massachusetts Library statistics; one from the Bureau of Research, Boston University, on library statistics for certain specific libraries; two from the Library Division of the U.S. Department of Education, one relating to the appropriation and salaries of the Division, and one to salaries of school librarians.

Office Activities - Books and Book Services

1947 compilation of the State Certificate Reading List prepared and sent to be printed.

23,376 Certificates awarded, of which 20,286 were 5 book certificates, and 3,090 were Honor certificates.

A " Reading List for Parents and Teachers" compiled for use in the Massachusetts Adult Reading Program in Family Life in cooperation with the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, Inc.

10 Monthly "Selected Buying List of New Books" for small libraries compiled and distributed to public libraries and school libraries (omitted July and August).

2 Lists covering additions to the Lending Library compiled and distributed.

39 Short bibliographies compiled for the three radio series of the Department of Education.

18 Special bibliographies compiled at the request of librarians and teachers.

25 Buying lists made at the request of small libraries covering the following kinds of subjects; American music, hooked rugs, photography, interior decoration, goat raising, etc.

3,787 Books added to the book stock.

888 Books withdrawn, including 447 adult books, 432 children's books, and 9 foreign books.

5 Deposits of books in the field of education placed in various parts of the state in connection with University Extension courses.

578 Books sent to the Department's Summer Schools, including 540 for Hyannis State Teachers College, 15 for North Adams State Teachers College, and 23 for Fitchburg State Teachers College.

855 Reference requests received from small libraries and schools.

731 Collections of books sent on request to libraries and schools, including 96 juvenile collections, 104 adult collections, and 531 foreign collections.

Central Lending Library - Circulation Totals

24,856 Books and other materials distributed by mail from the central lending library to libraries, schools, and state institutions.

Books	
Juvenile	4,880
Adult	10,984
Foreign	8,280
Pamphlets	540
Mounted Pictures	168
Posters	4
Total	24,856 (By Mail)

Regional Library Service - Circulation and Reference Totals

4,003 Reference requests received from small libraries and schools and answers supplied.

113,630 Books and other materials circulated in three rural areas of the state by the Division's three bookmobiles. In doing so the bookmobiles travelled 16,319 miles and made 2,627 stops. (Note: The Greenfield bookmobile was out of operation from Oct. 1, 1937, to the end of the fiscal year.)

Books	
Adult	55,980
Juvenile	45,542
Foreign	564
Pamphlets	31
Mounted Pictures	11,392
Posters	121
Total	113,630 (By Bookmobile)

138,486 Grand Total of books and materials lent.

1,872 Books in addition were borrowed through inter-library loan to fill requests which the Division could not supply through its own collection.

An important new function was added to the responsibilities of the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners, when the Bill for the Certification of Librarians, drawn up and sponsored by the Massachusetts Library Association, passed the 1948 Legislature and was signed by Governor Bradford on May 14. Under its provisions, the Board becomes the Certifying Board, assisted by an Advisory Committee of professional librarians which it is required to appoint. A request for a supplementary budget of $3765 to cover costs of operating the certification of librarians was granted and the amount added to the 1948-49 apporpriation of the Division. The new law becomes operative August 14, 1948.

As members of the Conference, the Chairman, Board of Free Public Library Commissioners and the Library Adviser, attended 11 meetings. These were working meetings which either began in the morning and lasted all day, or began in the afternoon and extended into the evening. The Library Adviser also served as Chairman of the sub-committee on "Equalization of Library Coverage in Massachusetts", or which the General Secretary was a member.

Two Institutes on State Aid were held by the Conference on State Aid to Libraries in Massachusetts, one in Boston and one in Springfield. Miss Yerxa was one of four Conference members who prepared extensive papers and presented them at the Institutes.

The Division developed detailed and complete plans for library demonstrations in Massachusetts under the provisions of the Library Demonstration Bill. These plans entitled "The Massachusetts Plan S48" were approved by the Board, mimeographed and distributed widely in the state, and they were discussed at regional library club meetings by staff members. They aroused considerable interest in Massachusetts and outside the state. Mr. Ralph Dunbar, Director of the Library Division, U. S. Office of Education, requested copies of the pamphlet. He wrote, "This is certainly a well thought out plan, and I have been using it in the office as a concrete example of how such plans might look when the Library Demonstration Bill actually becomes law."

The 1947 Compilation of the State Certificate Reading List was completed by the Consultant, School Libraries and Library Work with Children and Young People. Since the last compilation appeared in 1941, a tremendous amount of work was involved in bringing the List up-to-date, but the project was extremely necessary. For some time, librarians and teachers have requested a compilation which would bring recommended titles all together in one, well indexed book, since they found it inconvenient, and, in fact, almost impossible to use so many separate supplements. The distribution of the printed Compilation will make unnecessary the use of the Supplementary Lists which appeared between 1941-1947.

Three very different kinds of courses were offered in the field of librarianship. The Summer Institute for librarians of small town libraries was held July 7-11, at Simmons College. The College cooperated by providing classrooms and dormitory and cafeteria facilities. Instruction in cataloging, classifying, and reference work, as well as lectures in children's work, book selection, etc., were covered by the Division's staff. Attendance was limited to 40. 30 towns and 4 state institutions were represented.

The Division cooperated with the Division of University Extension in organizing a series of extension courses for school librarians to provide basic courses for teacher-librarians, and refresher courses for experienced school librarians. The fall course called the "Library in the School", covered the organization and administration of the school library. The instructor was Miss Elvajean Hall, Librarian of the Newton Public Schools, formerly City Supervisor of School Libraries, Jackson, Michigan, and later instructor of Stephens College, Missouri. The course was given for college credit. Enrollment was 54.

"Reference Guidance for School Libraries" was covered in the second half year. The course was taught by Miss Ruth N. G. Hennig, Librarian, Girls High School, Boston, formerly Assistant Librarian, State Teachers College, Moorhead, Minnesota, and Librarian for the Workshop on Radio, Boston University and the New England Committee on Education, 1947. The course was conducted in part as a workshop to provide experience in handling questions and in using sources of information, including clipping and pamphlet files, periodicals, bibliographies, maps, radio, etc. It was useful to both school librarians and public librarians and was attended by both. Enrollment was 21.

A three-state Workshop, sponsored by this Division and the Library Divisions of the New York State Department of Education and the Connecticut Department of Education, was held at the New York State College for Teachers, Albany, N. Y., July 19-30. The Workshop was designed for high school librarians, young people's librarians, and other librarians working with youth who had completed a year's course in library science. The instructor was Miss Margaret Scoggin, Librarian, Nathan Straus Branch, New York Public Library, one of the most illustrious young people's librarians in the country. The school library supervisors of the three sponsoring states were instrumental in organising the Workshop and they served as consultants.

The Division received a splendid and much appreciated gift through the courtesy of Mr. John A. Lowe, Librarian, Rochester, New York, Public Library, and Mrs. Lowe. To honor Miss E. Louise Jones (who was associated with the Division 31 years and was its head 25 years) and the great contribution she made to Massachusetts libraries, Mr. and Mrs. Lowe presented a copy of the Rochester Public Library film, "Not By Books Alone ". In documentary fashion this film depicts the organization and the services of one of the country's fine, Modern libraries. The Division has used the film in its own work, and lent it to libraries and other institutions and organizations to promote the use of libraries and greater support for them. A leader on the film states that the donors gave the film to pay tribute to Miss Jones. Mr. Lowe was Field Agent for the Division of Public Libraries from January 1915-November 1919.

Again this year, there were changes in personnel due to the fact that the Division's salary schedules for professional librarians are sub-standard. The Bookmobile Librarian in the Greenfield region resigned October 1 to accept a position in Concord, N. H., Public Library, at a much higher salary. Her resignation was the second in two years in the same regional office. Because of it, service was completely disrupted in that area until the end of the fiscal year because no well qualified librarian was found who would accept the salary offered. The Reference Librarian in the Central Office resigned to become Chief Librarian at the Belmont Public Library. A competent person was found for the position with great difficulty.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT BOARD

Chapter 388 of the Acts of 1947 amended the retirement law so that the date for voluntary membership in the Teachers' Retirement System expires January 1,1949. Teachers who served in Massachusetts prior to July 1, 1914 who have not joined the Retirement System, may, if they are employed in the same city or town where they were employed on December 31, 1945 without any break in service since that date, apply for voluntary membership in the Teachers' Retirement System, not later than January 1, 1949, provided the application is received by the Teachers' Retirement Board before the end of the month in which age 70 is attained. Application for membership must be made on a form furnished by the Teachers' Retirement Board. To receive credit for all service in the public schools of Massachusetts prior to the date of membership, the deductions with accummulated interest for all service since July 1, 1914, must be paid in one sum or in equal monthly instalments within five years from the date of membership, and prior to the date of retirement.

The retirement law was further amended by Chapter 416 of the Acts of 1947 so that in addition to credit for service in the public day schools of other states, a teacher may now receive credit for service in a state normal school, state teachers' college, or like institution, or college under state supervision of any other state. Credit can only be allowed for the most recent service, and the total of such service cannot exceed ten years. Claim for credit for such service and the payment of the required deductions with accumulated interest must be made before January 1, 1951, or within five years after becoming a member or being reinstated as such.

Under chapter 667 of the Acts of 1947, any member of the Teachers' Retirement System who had rendered service as an employee, other than as a teacher, in any governmental unit for any previous period during which the governmental unit where he was employed had no contributory retirement system, or during which he had inchoate rights to a non-contributory pension, or in a position which was not subject to a retirement system, or which was specifically excluded therefrom but which would be covered by the law now in effect, or any member of the Teachers' Retirement System, who, during any period of service as a teacher, had such inchoate rights or was so excluded from membership, or any member of the Teachers' Retirement System who had a right to become a member of any other retirement system and did not exercise such right, and who had such optional right of membership when he left the service covered by such other retirement system, may, either before January 1, 1951, or within five years after becoming a member of the Teachers' Retirement System, or being re-

instated as such, pay the deductions and accumulated interest for not more than the last 20 years of such other service.

Under the provisions of Chapter 615 of the Acts of 1947, teachers who retired prior to January 1, 1946, are to receive for a period of one year from September 1, 1947, an increase in retirement allowance of 20% of the retirement allowance which they were receiving on January 1, 1946, except that in the case of the retirement allowance which includes additional annuity purchased at the time of retirement, the 20% increase is to be computed on the retirement allowance excluding such additional annuity. Teachers who, under either Chapter 418 or Chapter 559 of the Acts of 1946, received an increase which was less than 20% of the retirement allowance that they were receiving on January 1, 1946, are to receive the increase now provided in lieu of the increase received in 1946. The law provides that the retirement allowance so increased, excluding additional annuity which was purchased at the time of retirement, shall not exceed $1200. The increases under this act took effect September 1, 1947, and there were1260 teachers affected, their annual retirement allowances being increased $127,414.16. Of these, 644 were teachers who had previously received increases under Chapters 418 and 559, and the additional increases for these teachers amounted to $62,579.24.

There were 329 members who retired during the year. The annual retirement allowances for these members amounted to $476,220.96, and of this amount, $125,709.00 was annuity derived from the deductions and interest to the credit of the member at retirement, and the balance, $350,511.96, was pension payable from state appropriations.

On December 31, 1947, there were 3484 retired members living, and their retirement allowances amounted to $4,097,575.80, of which $1,163,336.44 was annuity derived from the deductions and interest to the credit of the members at retirement, and $2,934,239.36 was pension payable from state appropriations.

Under the retirement law which took effect on January 1,1946 a member retiring now has the choice of an option designated as Option (c), which is payable as a joint and last survivor allowance for a reduced amount, with the provisions that two-thirds of this reduced allowance shall, after the death of the member, be paid for life to the beneficiary nominated at the time of the election of this option. On December 31, 1947, there were two beneficiaries receiving retirement allowance payments under this option at the rate of $1428.00 annually, and of this amount $375.36 was annuity, and $1052.64 was pension.

Massachusetts Maritime Academy

July 1, 1947 - June 30, 1948

The Fiscal Year 1948 was one of outstanding importance to the Massachusetts Maritime Academy, - the acquisition of a fine, modernly equipped Training Ship for the exclusive use of the Academy; the approval of the new three year curriculum by the Board of Collegiate Authority for the granting of the degree of Bachelor of Nautical Science, and the action of the Legislature in making the State Pier at Buzzards Bay available for the use of the Academy with authority, subject to approval by Governor and Council, to acquire additional adjoining land for Academy purposes.

The USS CHARLESTON (X-P451) was turned over to the Superintendent at San Francisco on March 23, 1948 in response to the request of Governor Bradford to Admiral Nimitz, Chief of Naval Operations; having first been transferred from the Navy to the U. S. Maritime Commission for further transfer to Massachusetts. The commissioning ceremony was participated in by officials of the Navy, the Maritime Commission and the Academy. Captain Philip Lemler, Commander Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, turned the ship over to Mr. L. C. Fleming, Pacific Coast Director for the Maritime Commission, who in turn delivered the vessel to Captain H. G. Copeland, USNR, the Superintendent of the Academy, acting for Massachusetts. Repairs to place the CHARLESTON in operating condition for Academy use totalled about $160,000 and contributed by the Federal Government (Navy and Maritime Commission).

The 1948 cruise which commenced aboard the U, S. Maritime Commission Training Ship AMERICAN SAILOR at Buzzards Bay, on January 16, 1948, on which date the SAILOR arrived from Castine, Maine with the Midshipmen of the Maine Maritime Academy who shared jointly in the 1948 cruise program with the Massachusetts Midshipmen. The SAILOR arrived at St. Petersburg, Florida, on January 24, 1948, at which time both Midshipmen contingents were transferred to the U. S. Maritime Commission Training Ship AMERICAN MARINER for the cruise through the Canal to San Francisco. En route the MARINER visited Cristobal, Canal Zone; Acapulco, Mexico; and Long Beach, California. Arriving at San Francisco on March 4, 1948, the Massachusetts Midshipmen were transferred to the CHARLESTON. After a few days at San Francisco, the MARINER commenced her return cruise to the East Coast and her home port at St. Petersburg.

Upon completion of the overhaul and repair period, and several trial runs in San Francisco Bay, the CHARLESTON left San Francisco shortly before noon on March 30 and after a most satisfactory shakedown run, arrived at Long Beach, California, on the late afternoon of March 31. The vessel proceeded to the Navy Fuel Dock at San Pedro on the morning of April 1 and after fuelling to capacity, proceeded on her journey to Balboa at the Pacific end of the Panama Canal, arriving there about 8 P. M., April 11 and berthing at the Navy Fuel Depot shortly before midnight.

The CHARLESTON commenced her transit of the canal early on the morning of the 13th. Transit was completed and the pilot dropped at Cristobal at 4 P. M. and the CHARLESTON shaped a course for St. Petersburg, Florida, where she tied up alongside the MARINER at 4 P. M., April 17, just four days after leaving Cristobal. At St. Petersburg, the Maine Midshipmen were transferred to the CHARLESTON and on April 19 the vessel departed for Castine, Maine. Arriving at Castine on Sunday, April 25, the Maine Midshipmen were debarked and on Monday, April 26, at 11 A. M., the CHARLESTON left Castine and headed for Buzzards Bay, arriving off the Canal entrance at Sandwich, at 2 A. M., Tuesday, April 27. The CHARLESTON was berthed at the State Pier about 1 P. M., where she was greeted by a large and enthusiastic group of wives, parents, sweethearts and friends.

The cruise involved 12,600 miles and was the first to take Midshipmen of Massachusetts into the Pacific. The CHARLESTON proved to be highly satisfactory from the standpoint of an all-weather, sea-going vessel and her performance was of great interest to the Superintendent and Staff because of the removal of all guns except one 6 in-47 cal.rifle retained for Naval Science purposes, and a very general shift of weights otherwise. The weather for the most part was excellent except for a moderate blow off the Pacific coast of Costa Rica and a similar condition about two hundred miles south of Cape Hatteras on the Atlantic side, both accompanied by moderately heavy seas. The CHARLESTON was comfortable throughout.

The situation involving the berthing of the CHARLESTON at Buzzards Bay and the operation of an academic program is considered highly impractical from the standpoint of the upkeep and preservation of the ship and the Academy facilities at points twenty-five miles apart. The CHARLESTON cannot be maintained at Hyannis, or at any point near enought to afford any practical use of the vessel due to lack of sufficient depth of water.

On November 12, 1947, while on a visit with the Commissioners and the Ways and Means committee to Hyannis and Buzzards Bay, Capt. F. Palmer Harrington, the Secretary of the Academy, died suddenly. His service with the Academy was from September 12, 1941 to November 12, 1947. His passing was deeply regretted by all connected with the Academy.

In adjusting our course at the Academy to three years, it was necessary to omit a graduation in 1948. A class was admitted during the summer of 1947. A new class of 76 will be admitted in September 1948. The next graduation will be in June of 1949, - admission for this class was in March 1946. These additional months have been allotted to this class to permit of graduating its members with the newly authorized degree.

The Commissioners appreciate the loyalty of the Superintendent, the Staff, and other Academy personnel, during the past year with its attendant difficulties associated with the transition from wartime to peacetime procedure and the shift from purely Academy level to college level, acquisition of new instructors, the acquisition of

the CHARLESTON, its repair, conditioning, commissioning and safe navigation to its home port at Buzzards Bay.

T. L. Storer, Chairman
J. W. Downs,
C. H. Hurley
Commissioners

Commissioners Downs and Hurley sincerely regret that Chairman Storer decided to retire as a member of this Commission. During the twenty years Mr. Storer has served as a Commissioner, four of which he has been Chairman of the Board, his work has been of the highest order. During his long service he has never failed to take a deep and genuine interest in the school. He brought to the work a genial personality, understanding of young men and their problems, sound judgment, and good business ability, rendering a valuable service to the State. The Commonwealth and the Maritime Academy owe Mr. Storer a deep debt of gratitude and a hearty vote of thanks for his untiring efforts during the past twenty years in behalf of the Massachusetts Maritime Academy.

J. W. Downs
C. H. Hurley
Commissioners.

BRADFORD DURFEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT

1947-1948

Courses of Instruction

The courses offered remain the same in both the day and evening divisions, as in past years. The details of these courses you will find fully set forth in the 1947-48 issue of the catalog.

During the year the Faculty completed the study of our present curricula. The results of that study have already been placed in your hands. In brief it recommended the extension of our program by one full year. Thus they would all be set up as four year curricula leading to the B. S. degree. The subjects added to implement this change were English and American Literature, two years of German including Scientific German and Applied Psychology. The extension of the curricula permitted a better distribution of the courses and an equalization of the contact hours. All courses are on the college level.

I further recommended the establishment of these new options viz., Textile Styling, Fashion Illustration and Advertising Design. These new curricula would lead to the degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts. The Faculty felt that at present the Institute offers very little to the student who is not interested in the mathematical or scientific side of the textile industry. These new options would open the way to many lucrative positions in the field of art and design.

I am very happy to say that the above recommendations have been approved by both your Committee on Education and the full Board of Trustees.

Many of the courses included in these programs have already been given at the Institute for several years. Thus the faculty has had an opportunity to observe their effectiveness and to make modifications where need was indicated.

It now remains for the Board of Collegiate Authority to give the final approval of these curricula as fulfilling the requirements for the degrees in question. Until then they can be considered only tentative. The Board has agreed to give us a hearing at their November meeting.

Again for the third successive year our enrollment showed a substantial increase in both the day division and in the Industrial Extension (evening) Division.

The continuance of this upward trend is most gratifying as it indicates that our higher entrance requirements and tuition fees have not operated to diminish our enrollment. It seems quite probable that when all four classes are attending, our enrollment will level off at approximately 350 regular full-time day students following degree programs.

The enrollment in our Industrial Extension Classes i.e. our evening division this year has exceeded the figure for the ten year average previous to the war. This coming year it may well be that we shall see an all time high reached in this division.

Enrollment Statistics

Table I

	Day			Industrial Extension			
	Reg.	Spec.	Total	Evening	Morning	Total	Grand Total
1946-47	117	73	190	600	71	671	861
1947-48	199*	49**	248	627	111	738	986
Aver. 10 yrs. 1930-1939	82	48	130	641	123	764	894

*This figure includes 110 veterans.
**This figure includes 16 student nurses from St. Anne's Hospital.

Table II

Breakdown of Day Students 1947-1948

Diploma Courses	1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	Totals
Textile Engr. and Design	38	18	6	62
Chemistry and Dyeing	22	16	5	43
Engineering	42	26	9	77
Specials in Textile Engr. and Design				15
Certificate Courses				
Textile Technology	-	1	-	1
Freehand Drawing	-	-	-	15
Fashion and Costume Ill.	-	-	-	17
Chemistry for Student Nurses	-	-	-	16
Specials in Print Design	-	-	-	1
Specials in Chemistry and Dyeing	-	-	-	1
				248

Table III

Breakdown of Veterans Only 1947-48

Diploma Courses	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	Totals
Textile Engineering and Design	17	13	4	34
Chemistry and Dyeing	7	10	4	21
Engineering	22	19	7	48
Specials in Textile Engineering and Design	-	-	-	7
				110

Table IV

Breakdown of Day Students by Residence

Massachusetts		Out-of-State		Foreign*	Totals
Non-veteran	Veteran	Non-veteran	Veteran		
64	85	11	25	14	199

*Six foreign countries were represented:
China 2; Greece 4; Turkey 4; Haiti 1; Central America 2; South America 1; three foreign students are taking Chemistry while 11 are enrolled in Textile options.

Table V

Evening School Statistics 1947-48

The following gives the registration and residence of evening and morning school students:

Fall River	781	Ocean Grove	1
Assonet	1	Portsmouth	2
Barrington	1	Pawtucket	1
Berkley	4	Raynham	4
Cranston	1	Roslindale	1
Dighton	5	Somerset	54
Fairhaven	1	Swansea	23
Hyannis	1	Taunton	51
Middletown	2	Tiverton	17
New Bedford	10	Warren	6
Newport	3	Westport	18
			988

From the above registration 738 attended classes in either the morning or evening sessions. No student had his name placed on the register until he had been in attendance at least three

times. A number of these students took more than one course during the year and in giving the following list of students by classes, a student taking more than one subject is counted in each class for which he is enrolled.

Algebra & Trigonometry	20	General Chemistry	55
Blueprint Reading	3	Intermediate Algebra	7
Box Loom Fixing	50	Machine Shop	121
Combing	11	Mechanical Drawing	39
Design & Cloth Analysis	18	Physics	18
Diesel Engines	18	Plain Weaving	17
Draper Fixing I	55	Qualitative Analysis	11
Draper Fixing II	48	Quantitative Analysis	3
Dyeing	10	Steam Boilers & Engines	17
Electricity	54	Textile Chemistry	8
Electronics	15	Ring Spinning & Twist.	9
Fashion & Costume Illus.	46	Welding	43
Freehand Drawing	82	Total	738

Table VI

Graduation Statistics

	Day Division		Evening Division		
	Diplomas	Certificates	Diplomas	Certificates	Totals
1946-47	8	34	12	191	243
1947-48	20	20	6	200	246
Aver. 10yrs. 1930-39	29	9	36	309	383

Note: The number of Day Diplomas reflects the effect of the war years.

Day Certificates are given for the completion of special day courses.

An evening diploma is given for satisfactory completion of four courses in a single department.

An evening certificate is given for the satisfactory completion of a 26-week course or for two 13-week courses.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Instruction Staff

At the beginning of the year with the approval of the Board of Trustees, the following new appointments were made:

D. Alexander Severino, B. S.; M.Ed; D.Ed. to be in charge of the Department of Art and Textile Styling. Dr. Severino, who received his doctorate in 1942 from Harvard, came to the Institute from the Rhode Island School of Design. At the time of his appointment he was the Assistant Dean of that School. Dr. Severino is a veteran of World War II.

James W. Watters, B. S., M. S., D.Sc. to be in charge of the Department of Chemistry and Dyeing. Dr. Watters received his doctorate from the University of Cincinnati in 1944. His industrial experience in addition to his teaching makes him a valuable addition to our staff.

John W. Ferguson to be instructor in Carding and Spinning. Mr. Ferguson was a former evening school instructor here at the Institute. He came to us from the Whitin Machine Works where he had served in pilot-plant operation and on the installation of Whitin Textile Machinery throughout the eastern United States and Canada.

Mr. Donald Gregg to be Instructor in Weaving. Mr. Gregg came to us from the U. S. Bureau of Standards. Unfortunately he became ill two weeks after he begun work and was forced to resign his position.

Mr. John Greenhalgh to be Instructor in the Department of Art and Textile Styling. Mr. Greenhalgh has had years of experience as an Art Teacher and in Textile Design.

Kenneth C. Tedford, B.F.A. to be Instructor in the Department of Art and Textile Styling. Mr. Tedford who is a veteran of World War II received his degree from the Rhode Island School of Design in June, 1948. He also has had four years experience as a jacquard designer with Cheney Bros. of Manchester, Ct.

Frederick Winter, A. B. to be Instructor of English. Mr. Winter received his degree from Clark University in 1930. He is a veteran of World War II and has had 12 years of successful teaching experience in English.

Louis S. J. Simeone who has served as an Instructor in Mathematics for two years in Temporary Appointment was given permanent status.

Jacqueline P. Urban was also added to our personnel as a junior clerk and stenographer.

Resignations

During the year Mr. Alfred Higgins who had served the School for twenty-two years in charge of the Department of Textile Design resigned effective September 1, 1948. While Mr. Higgins had not reached the compulsory retirement age, he felt that he wished to terminate his active teaching. It was with great regret that the Board accepted his resignation.

In January Miss Mona C. Kennedy who had been a Junior Clerk and Stenographer with us for ten years resigned to take a position in industry. Her training fitted her admirably for the position of registrar of the Institute. Although her classification was that of a Junior Clerk and Stenographer, she had been doing registrar work for several years. We had sought for three years to obtain for her the higher classification which she deserved both on account of her years of experience and by virtue of her standing number one on the Civil Service list. This promotion was repeatedly blocked by the Division of Personnel, although it had the full approval of your Board. Thus the State service lost a most efficient worker and the Institute its registrar at a time when the service of an experienced person was most essential.

Repairs and Renewals

During the year the tar and gravel roofs on the Textile Building, the Engine Room and the Welding Laboratory were renewed with 20 year bonded roofs of the same type. This work was done by the Universal Roofing Co. of New Bedford, Mass.

The outside of the Textile building was also repointed and waterproofed. This contract was let to the New England Insulation Co., 839-845 Albany Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

The only remaining part of the exterior of our physical plant which is in poor repair is the main stack. This is very much in need of repointing and repairs to the cap. The condition of this chimney has been called to the attention of the Department of Education. Funds to cover this work will be requested in our forthcoming budget.

New Equipment

This year on July 1 our special appropriation under which we were authorized to reequip our Textile Department with modern machinery expired. I am glad to report that it has been entirely used for the purposes for which it was authorized.

This gives us modern picking, carding, combing, spinning and weaving machinery; an enlarged and fully air-conditioned testing laboratory and finally a dye laboratory equipped with the latest design package and piece dyeing machinery.

While it will be some months before the balance of this machinery is delivered, we have every hope that by September, 1949 it will all be in place and operating. The Institute will then be equipped to handle almost any problem in cotton or synthetic yarn or fabric production that might be submitted. We shall, therefore, be of much more assistance to industry than we have ever been before.

We still need equipment for our Engineering department in order to strengthen our several courses, particularly the course in Strength of Materials. One blueprint machine is obsolete. We shall request an appropriation for this purpose in our next budget.

Looking Forward

During the year no new legislation was introduced affecting the Institute. It would appear, however, that we are proceeding according to plan. Unfortunately, however, we are behind time in our schedule. We shall desperately need the additions, which have been authorized, to our plant facilities by September, 1949 if we are to accommodate the 350 day students we expect. It now seems very doubtful that our Science building will be ready by that time. Our facilities with only 248 students even now are overcrowded to such an extent that the efficiency of our work is impaired.

Thought must also be given to providing proper athletic facilities of our own. It is becoming increasingly difficult to arrange for the rental of gymnasium space. While the city Park Department is most cooperative, their facilities really belong to the youth of the city proper, not to any particular school. There again we run into already overcrowded conditions.

The number of students coming from outside the confines of Greater Fall River is steadily increasing. Consideration must soon be given to dormitory facilities for this group. They should be housed together under adequate supervision for the best interests of the student and the Institute alike. Lowell Textile Institute has had to meet this problem. We would do well to follow their plan for the construction of a dormitory to house approximately 100-125 students.

We also are in great need of additional scholarship funds. At present the bulk of our funds are in the Earle P. Charlton Fund. The income from this fund can be used only for the benefit of natives of the city of Fall River proper.

The Stevens Fund has but a small annual income. Here again residents of the Town of Swansea have the priority.

Every year we have many students from other parts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts who need and are deserving of scholarships aid, yet we can do nothing for them. In some cases they have been obliged to leave school. There are also many out of the state students, exclusive of the foreign students, who are deserving of consideration.

The Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates have pointed the way for our local industries by establishing scholarships for the benefit of their employees or the children of employees. I cannot commend them too highly for the position they have taken.

The fact still remains, however, that the Institute does not have sufficient scholarships to meet its needs.

What we need are funds for scholarship purposes that are unrestricted as to race, creed, color or place of origin. I sincerely hope that public spirited citizens interested both in education and the needs of industry for technically trained personnel, will donate to the Institute, funds for this purpose.

LOWELL TEXTILE INSTITUTE
Lowell, Massachusetts

Part I - Annual Report
for the year ending
June 30, 1948

The Trustees of the Lowell Textile Institute make the following report covering the year ending June 30, 1948 upon these subjects as specified in the Statutes.

The academic year 1948 represented one of the most active and productive years in the history of the Lowell Textile Institute. Student enrollment continued to increase and the demands made on our facilities by the textile industry which we serve have been unprecedented. To meet this challenge, concerted effort has been made by all personnel to cope with the situation. Such effort has resulted in a more efficient use of our buildings permitting us to accept an overload in students. At the same time, our curriculum has been reviewed most critically to keep our program current and of maximum utility to society in general.

In the last annual report for this Institute mention was made of the dormitories being constructed by the Lowell Textile Institute Building Association. The first dormitory has progressed sufficiently so that it will be available for occupancy in September 1948. The second dormitory is nearing completion and the present schedule calls for completion in January 1949. It is agreed by all parties concerned that on-campus living quarters will greatly enhance our educational program and help develop a bona fide college life. The Trustees are proud of this building program and feel certain that the Lowell Textile Institute will reflect well on the Commonwealth's goal of greater educational opportunity for all.

During the 1948 session of the Legislature the Lowell Textile Institute was given great encouragement in its expansion program by a grant of $750,000 for additional educational facilities. This grant was made with the stipulation that our efforts be directed toward the establishment of new departments in paper and leather technology as well as additional engineering facilities. The need for personnel trained in these fields has been apparent for a long time particularly in the New England area and our plans will meet this demand.

The efforts being made by the textile and allied industries through the New England Textile Foundation in raising funds for the four textile schools in this area were alluded to in last year's report. Since that time, the Foundation launched its second campaign for $250,000 and their final results indicate success. It is most remarkable to note that over $500,000 has been raised by this organization in the past two years. Lowell Textile Institute is receiving substantial help from this effort and the Trustees are most appreciative.

It seems noteworthy also to point out that the Alumni Association is currently endeavoring to raise $250,000 for the purpose of constructing a new library building. This is a most admirable goal and great success has been realized to date. The Directors of the Association hope to break ground for this new building at their Golden Anniversary Celebration scheduled for the Spring of 1950. Here again is concrete evidence of the interest and support being given us in our overall program of expansion and modernization.

The day curriculum of the regular textile courses was continued on an educational grade which requires its students entering must be graduates of recognized high schools or other preparatory schools. Three departments offer four-year courses leading to bachelor degrees, viz., the Chemistry and Textile Coloring Department grants the degree of Bachelor of Science in Textile Chemistry, the Engineering Department offers the degree of Bachelor of Science in Textile Engineering, and most recently, the Manufacturing Departments offer a four-year program leading to a Bachelor of Science degree in Textile Manufacturing. There are various options available for several fields of specialization, such as mechanical engineering, merchandising and sales, fabric design, etc. The Chemistry and Engineering Departments offer post-graduate courses leading to a degree of Master of Science in their respective fields.

The evening courses are organized to meet the requirements of those who are working during the daytime and are some forty in number requiring from one to three years to finish. These courses cover such subjects as Yarn Manufacturing, Designing, Weaving, Finishing, Chemistry and Dyeing, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, Mathematics, English, Industrial Psychology, and a variety of Engineering subjects. The evening curriculum is now designed to permit the student to earn diplomas equivalent to our former three-year day program as well as receive degree credit in our regular day school program.

The total registration as of June 30, 1947 was 484 whereas total enrollment as of June 30, 1948 was 536. Of these 333 were from Massachusetts, 33 from the remaining New England states, 123 from other states, and 47 from outside of the United States.

At the Commencement in June 1948 there were conferred 16 Master of Science degrees, 43 Bachelor of Science degrees, and 14 diplomas in manufacturing.

The registration for the Evening School for the year ending June 30, 1948 was 1243 which compares with 1181 for the year ending June 30, 1947. Of the above number 669 were from Lowell, 243 from Lawrence and vicinity, 241 from other cities and towns, and 90 from New Hampshire. Upon the completion of the courses, 167 certificates were awarded.

The teaching staff as of June 30, 1948 consisted of a Dean, eight professors as Department Heads, twenty-two assistant professors, twenty-seven instructors, totaling fifty-eight full-time staff members. Thirty-seven of our own teaching staff taught in the Evening School, and this number was augmented by twenty outside instructors.

The buildings of the Institute are four in number and are located to form a quadrangle. They are interconnected and supplied by heat and power from a plant connected by tunnel to the other buildings. They are all of slow burning construction faced with yellow brick on the outside and thoroughly sprinklered. All of the buildings have two floors and basement, and two have in addition a third floor. In addition there are two dormitories under construction, red brick faced, with a basement and four floors. Each building will accomodate 112 students.

The Board of Trustees take justifiable pride in the accomplishments of the past year. The support given them by the staff, alumni, industry and the Commonwealth is sincerely appreciated. All of this points toward greater usefulness to society of which we are all a part.

NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE INSTITUTE

1947-48

Enrollment for the school year 1947-48 was 231; co-ed 18; faculty 23.

A professional and technical institute which has as its purpose training in the fundamentals of Textile and Themical Engineering, Machine Design, Knitting and Designing. Training and instruction in the above courses have been carried on for fifty years. That New Bedford Textile Institute has been successful in its work preparing young people there is proof all around us. Its graduates are holding the most important and responsible positions in all branches of the Textile, Chemical and Mechanical industry. Three new academic subjects will be added to our curriculum beginning with our next school year, extending all classes to four school years, working towards the granting of degrees.

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION
DAY SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS

Enrollments in the Vocational Agricultural Schools and Departments since the termination of hostilities have increased each year with enrollments in 1947-1948 only 64 pupils below pre-war totals. Pupils from 207 of the 351 towns and cities in the Commonwealth are receiving instruction in the 24 Vocational Agricultural centers.

The State supervisor assisted local school administrators in three communities in the matter of conducting surveys and interpreting need for agricultural education. In addition to the analysis of the need for agricultural education, the State supervisor has also assisted communities to anticipate possible need for Trade and Industrial, Homemaking and Distributive Occupations education.

It has been definitely proven that the policy for the employment of a full-time farm mechanics instructor in departments requiring the services of more than one full-time instructor, is sound. Such instructors are employed on a year around basis and are responsible for the coordination of the farm mechanics instruction to the pupils supervised farming program. Such teachers also are responsible for the instruction in the proper operation of farm equipment and for the development and supervision of farm mechanics projects.

Approximately 66 percent of schools and departments now have school owned or school controlled, adequately equipped, farm mechanics shops. A new 2,000 square foot, completely equipped shop will be available to the pupils in Templeton next fall. In Hudson in 1948-1949, the shop facilities will be used only by the agricultural pupils with a farm mechanics instructor employed on a full-time basis.

Placement and establishment continues to be the aim and fundamental motive of vocational agricultural education in the Commonwealth. In order to more adequately ascertain the aptitude of prospective pupils who come from non-farm homes for farming, centers are adopting the policy of requiring such prospective pupils to obtain pre-entrance farm experience. The school takes the responsibility for the placement and supervision of such prospective pupils.

Applications for three additional F.F.A. Chapters have been received which leaves only three centers without F.F.A. Chapters. For the first time, a great deal of interest was shown in the National Convention. A group of 29 members and advisers of the Massachusetts Association attended the 17th National Convention. The Stimson-Heald Collegiate Chapter has continued to expand. Increased interest in the field of vocational agricultural teaching can be attributed to this group and its activities.

A close tie-up exists between the supervisor and the University of Massachusetts, Extension Service, State Department of Agriculture and other State and Federal agencies serving rural people. The supervisor serves as a member of the Massachusetts Agricultural Program Board which is made up of representatives of State and Federal agencies, and as a member of the State U.S.D.A. Council.

Again this year, the State Department of Agriculture presented to a Vocational Agricultural Graduate the Certificate of Merit Award, and a Silver Medal to the 1947 State Champion in F.F.A. Public Speaking. Milo E. Peck, Egremont, a graduate of the Stockbridge Agricultural Department was the recipient of this award for Outstanding Accomplishment in General Farming.

When Milo graduated in 1938, he entered into partnership with his father and brother on the home farm. Through skillful management and careful planning this farm by 1947 had been completely mechanized. The dairy herd also had been increased to 60 head of improved stock and 250 tons of hay, 1200 bushels of oats and barley, 1000 bushels of hard corn on the ear, 150 gallons of maple syrup were harvested, and 7000 board feet of lumber sawed and sold -- all accomplished without outside help. Their crop rotation is regarded as one of the best in the county.

A new completely equipped farm shop meets the need of the farm for the repair and maintenance of 4 tractors, 2 trucks, a corn picker, combine, tractor shovel and chain saw, as well as a bulldozer and a field forage chopper now on order. Milo is a veteran of World War II, entering the army in 1944 and serving 15 months, 6 of which were in Europe. He has served as Master of the Egremont Grange for five years and as a member of the Board of Selectmen for two years.

Evening Schools

Ten centers operated evening schools this year with a total enrollment of 492. These ten centers also operated Institutional On-Farm Training programs for veterans.

The following Assembled Unit Courses were also in operation in 1947-1948:

Bristol County School	- Farm Machinery Repair Feeding of Farm Animals Floriculture, Poultry Problems, and Poultry Improved Practices.
Essex County School	- Soils and Fertilizers, (3) Dairy Laboratory Practices, Farm Machinery Repair, Improvement of Home Grounds, and Poultry Production.

Agricultural Teacher-Training

Introduction. The most significant event which took place during the past year at the University of Massachusetts was the naming of Dr. Ralph A. Van Meter as President. Formerly Professor of Pomology and Dean of the School of Horticulture, he more recently served as Acting President of this Institution. President Van Meter is widely known in horticultural circles and most of our vocational agricultural teachers in Massachusetts have become personally acquainted with him. As Acting President, he exhibited exceptional professional ability and administrative capacity. Many friends of the University anticipate rapid growth under his sound leadership. Massachusetts is fortunate to have such an outstanding leader in our Land Grant College, especially whom the citizens of the Commonwealth can look to as an ardent supporter of rural education.

At present, the University is in the midst of an eight million dollar building program in order to alleviate the present overburdened facilities and to make it possible to enroll a larger number of students seeking admission. The enrollment for the period covered by this report was 4170 students. Present plans are to admit annually a freshman class of about 800 -- a small fraction of the more than 40 thousand being graduated each year from Massachusetts high schools. The special arrangement for admitting our superior vocational students seeking higher education in agriculture is still a satisfactory working agreement under the B.V.A. Degree plan.

A four-year Forestry Course has been established. It is in the School of Horticulture. Previously, the Forestry Department had concerned itself with farm forestry and pre-vocational courses for students who wished to become foresters. Students wishing a more complete course would have to transfer to other forestry schools.

Pre-Employment Training. During the college year 1947-1948, six new teachers were qualified to teach Vocational Agriculture. This number is still less than the number that could be placed in this field in Massachusetts and other New England states. Only three from a quota of four apprentice teachers were available for training during the past school year. All were former veterans. It was difficult to interest veterans in practice teaching, mainly because they wanted to complete their college training without further interruptions. Those who graduated were able to secure positions in Education without practice teaching at a much larger salary than is presently offered our apprentices in Education. One vacancy in our service existed at the end of the school year. All trainees were placed within the state at the close of the college year.

The Stimson-Beald Collegiate Chapter of F.F.A. has been a valuable medium for the training of agricultural teachers as chapter advisers. As far as possible, Teacher-Trainer Charles F. Oliver, who is the Adviser of the Stimson-Beald Collegiate Chapter, has endeavored to utilize all members in participating experiences connected with the every-

day activities of our regular vocational agricultural program. Furthermore, this chapter offers an excellent opportunity for all former F.F.A. members and students planning to teach agriculture to meet and discuss problems of common interest. This makes it possible to coordinate the training activities of a vocational agricultural teacher.

In-Service Training. The Thirty-Sixth Summer Conference devoted to Professional Improvement of Agricultural Teachers and Directors was held at the Norfolk County Agricultural School on July 21, 22 and 23, 1947. Eighty-six members were in attendance. Thirty-five members participated on the program, covering a wide range of subjects. Dr. W. A. Smith of Cornell was the guest speaker from out-of-state. From the enthusiasm displayed by the members, it may be regarded as one of the best conferences in recent years.

The Agricultural Chapter of the Massachusetts Vocational Association was host to the parent organization for the Convention held at the Essex County Agricultural School on May 15, 1948. Our teachers had a grand opportunity to meet and hear outstanding leaders in the country, including Mr. L. H. Dennis, and to discuss current, vital educational problems. Our Agricultural Chapter has the higher percentage of membership than all other chapters in the M.V.A. Again, our teachers in 1947-1948 demonstrated excellent support to this professional group.

Short, intensive schools were held for instructors in the various fields. A total of 36 teachers attended two paint schools conducted by a representative of the Lead Industries Association. These were held on June 28 and 29, 1948, at the Deerfield High School and at the Norfolk County Agricultural School respectively.

A two-day fruit school was held on April 20 and 21 at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, at which 16 teachers received training. These meetings were arranged by the Head Teacher-Trainer as part of the teachers' Professional Improvement Programs.

A successful Critic-Teacher Training Conference was held at the Deerfield High School Agricultural Department at South Deerfield on August 19, 20 and 21, 1947, at which 23 critic teachers from the six New England States attended. All of our Massachusetts supervising teachers participated in this critic teacher program.

Non-resident duties involved supervisory visits to the schools and departments as in past years. These visits included:-

1. A visit to each school early in the fall to forestall any incipient defect.

2. One visit to each school near the close of the spring term to check all items and insure preparation for good summer teaching.

3. Following up and participating in the annual Professional Improvement programs.

The Supervisor of Teacher-Training spent less time than usual assisting Professor Oliver during the regular school year in resident teaching. Emphasis was shifted primarily to the training and guidance required of a large number of new instructors engaged in the Institutional On-Farm Training Program.

Special Teacher-Training. Ten issues of the Teacher-Training Staff Letter were prepared and sent out from the office of the Supervisor of Teacher-Training to all teachers in the agricultural service during the year and other helps requested by teachers or indicated by observation in the field were distributed.

The Supervisor of Teacher-Training was privileged to act as a leader for 28 F.F.A. members attending the 20th National Convention in Kansas City in October, 1947. This was the first time that a Teacher-Trainer from Massachusetts ever attended a National F.F.A. Convention. The benefits and inspiration gained appear to have aroused a greater "esprit de corps" in the Massachusetts F.F.A. program of activities.

Working with the University departments in the major fields of agriculture, the Supervisor of Teacher-Training reviewed texts and references which might be suitable for use in the Institutional On-Farm Training Program. An approved list was compiled and issued to the instructors in this field.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

BOYS AND MEN

Day Schools

Due to continued employment opportunities at relatively high wages, the all-day schools have not reached a total enrollment equal to their capacity.

Despite the addition of two new schools and four additional departments in schools already approved, the total number of pupils in the day industrial schools has not yet reached the total number enrolled previous to the year 1940. Enrollment in all-day schools for 1947-48 was 11,786 pupils. This represents an approximate increase of less than 1% over preceding year. Included in this enrollment are 1,619 veterans, and 1,093 of these are enrolled as regular students in all-day schools and 526 in special classes organized solely for veterans. New schools were organized in Dartmouth consisting of a General Department and in Webster with departments in Auto, Carpentry, Electrical, and Machine, with a total enrollment of 150 students.

New departments were organized as follows:

Leominster - Plastic and Mold Design
Mold and Diemaking

Lynn - Electrical

Peabody - Electrical

Part-time Cooperative, Part-time Trade Preparatory, and Apprenticeship Schools

Cooperative. The enrollment in the part-time cooperative schools was 2,010, a decrease of less than 1% under the preceding year. The part-time cooperative course in Beverly in Carpentry for veterans has now completed that part of the program which provided for alternating periods of one month in school and one month on the job. This seems to have been a very successful program and is now being continued for two years full time on the job with supervision of a coordinator and required attendance at evening school.

Several houses were built for veterans as part of the instructional program during the "in school periods".

A new department in Drafting for Civil Engineers was established for a small group in the Cole Trade High School (Cooperative) in Southbridge.

In Holyoke, cooperative departments in Automobile Repair, Machine Shop Work, and Printing were established. The enrollment for these courses was entirely from students in similar departments in the day trade school. This is an interesting experiment which should and could be developed widely.

Trade Preparatory. Part-time trade preparatory courses have been continued during the past year in Boston at the Henry L. Pierce School in Piano Tuning and Repairing; Boston Teachers College in Machine Drafting, Machine Shop Work, Radio Construction and Repair; and in Plymouth in Pottery Making.

Apprenticeship. Classes in related training for apprentices were in operation this year in 31 centers in Massachusetts. Schools were established in:

Framingham Quincy

New courses established as follows:

Beverly	Brickmasonry
Boston	Tile Setting
	Asbestos Work
	Lathing
	Millwork
Brockton	Auto Mechanics
Fitchburg	Auto Mechanics
	Brickmasonry
	Carpentry
	Steamfitting
	Plumbing
	Electrical
Framingham	Carpentry (Drafting)
Gloucester	Brickmasonry
Holyoke	Auto Mechanics
	Printing
Lawrence	Auto Mechanics
	Carpentry
	Plumbing
Leominster	Sheet Metal
Lowell	Brickmasonry
	Steamfitting
Lynn	Brickmasonry
Marlboro	Auto Mechanics
Medford	Machine
New Bedford	Sheet Metal
Newburyport	Diesinking and Chasing
	Carpentry
	Electrical

Northampton	Electrical
Pittsfield	Electrical
	Auto Mechanics
Quincy	Auto Mechanics
	Electrical
	Plumbing
	Granite Cutting
	Brickmasonry
Taunton	Auto Mechanics
	Carpentry
Springfield	Tool Making
	Sheet Metal
	Lathing
	Diesinking
	Printing
Weymouth	Printing (Composition)
Worcester	Welding

Courses were re-established in:

Marlboro	Machine
	Painting
	Plumbing
	Carpentry
Springfield	Pattern Making

Courses were discontinued in:

Beverly	Carpentry
Boston	Welding
	Ironwork
	Diesel Mechanics
	Electrical Maintenance (Passenger Car)
	Diesel Electric Locomotives
	Electrical Maintenance
Fall River	Machine
	Painting
Lynn	Auto Mechanics
Medford	Auto Mechanics
	Carpentry
	Electrical
	Printing
	Plumbing
New Bedford	Boatbuilding
	Electrical
Newburyport	Machine
Springfield	Drafting
	Mathematics
	Blueprint Reading
Weymouth	Plumbing
Worcester	Cabinetmaking
	Brickmasonry
	Painting

The following programs were in operation during the year and the number indicates the number of apprentices served:

Attleboro		
	Machine and Tool Making	6
Barnstable		
	Auto Mechanics	11
	Electrical	16
	Plumbing	15
Beverly		
	Auto Mechanics	11
	Electrical	16
	Plumbing	15
	Brickmasonry	15
Boston		
	Auto Mechanics	68
	Brickmasonry	85
	Carpentry	80
	Electrical	229
	Machine	31
	Plumbing	120
	Painting	18
	Sheet Metal	131
	Printing	16
	Lathing	34
	Asbestos Working	29
	Airplane Mechanics	11
	Cement Finishing	27
	Glazing	17
	Plastering	27
	Woodwork (Mill)	10
	Camera (Litho)	8
	Dot Etching (Litho)	7
	Offset Feeder Operator	10
	Offset Pressman	5
	Opaquing	6
	Platemaking	9
	Pressman	6
	Stripping	10
	Tile Setting	10
Brockton		
	Machine	11
	Auto Mechanics	30
	Carpentry	23
	Electrical	19
	Plumbing	21

Fall River		
	Auto Mechanics	23
	Carpentry	30
	Electrical	46
	Plumbing	28
Fitchburg		
	Auto Mechanics	20
	Brickmasonry	8
	Carpentry	21
	Electrical	35
	Machine	13
	Plumbing	26
	Steamfitting	19
Framingham		
	Carpentry	9
Gloucester		
	Auto Mechanics	11
	Brickmasonry	8
	Carpentry	18
	Plumbing and Steamfitting	19
	Painting	9
Greenfield		
	Auto Mechanics	25
	Carpentry	12
	Electrical	11
	Machine	18
	Plumbing	14
Holyoke		
	Auto Mechanics	12
	Brickmasonry	10
	Carpentry	26
	Electrical	11
	Toolmaker	2
	Plumbing and Steamfitting	18
	Sheet Metal	11
	Printing	6
Lawrence		
	Auto Mechanics	29
	Carpentry	20
	Electrical	17
	Plumbing	16
	Painting	11

Leominster		
	Carpentry	6
	Machine	25
	Sheet Metal	17
Lowell		
	Auto Mechanics	29
	Brickmasonry	7
	Carpentry	24
	Electrical	32
	Machine	17
	Plumbing	38
	Steamfitting	13
Lynn		
	Brickmasonry	12
	Carpentry	22
	Electrical	20
	Tool Making	14
	Plumbing	27
Malden		
	Auto Mechanics	19
	Carpentry	3
	Cabinetmaking	8
Marlboro		
	Auto Mechanics	29
	Machine	22
	Plumbing	12
	Painting	11
Medford		
	Machine	8
Nantucket		
	Carpentry	7
	Special	12
New Bedford		
	Auto Mechanics	10
	Brickmasonry	16
	Carpentry	27
	Plumbing	23
	Painting	9
	Steamfitting	18
	Sheet Metal	18
Newburyport		
	Auto Mechanics	16
	Diesinking and Chasing	13

Newburyport (cont'd)		
	Carpentry	9
	Electrical	6
Newton		
	Auto Mechanics	18
	Carpentry	14
	Plumbing	48
Northampton		
	Carpentry	17
	Plumbing	11
Pittsfield		
	Auto Mechanics	23
	Carpentry	24
	Electrical	18
	Machine	23
Quincy		
	Auto Mechanics	28
	Brickmasonry	15
	Electrical	18
	Plumbing	35
	Granite Cutting	15
Springfield		
	Auto Mechanics	39
	Brickmasonry	25
	Carpentry	78
	Electrical	38
	Tool Making	33
	Plumbing	30
	Sheet Metal	15
	Diesinking	27
	Printing	12
	Lathing	13
	Pattern Making	21
Taunton		
	Auto Mechanics	21
	Carpentry	9
	Electrical	14
	Plumbing	26
Waltham		
	Auto Mechanics	12
	Machine	9
Weymouth		
	Auto Mechanics	22
	Carpentry	38

Worcester

Auto Mechanics	50
Brickmasonry	20
Carpentry	39
Electrical	41
Tool Making	29
Plumbing	24
Steamfitting	8
Sheet Metal	8
Printing	16
Pattern Making	4
Cabinetmaking	10

The 3500 apprentices served in the above centers will be increased during the next year by the addition of new centers and the expansion of existing centers to include new courses. We should provide related instruction next year for over 5000 apprentices.

Several new courses outlines were completed during the year which proved to be helpful to the program and with the few outlines still in process we will have available outlines for most of the trades.

Regular meetings were held with the employer-employee groups, discussing mutual problems and establishing close working relationships on a local basis to make the program more effective.

EVENING SCHOOLS

Continued expansion in membership with improved persistency of attendance have again been features of the evening schools. Many new courses were established to satisfy the demand in certain trades. The interest in these courses was very great and in many cases a waiting list was needed. The following schools were re-established: Brookline, Fall River.

The following courses were established:

Barnstable	- Plumbing and Electricity.
Brookline	- Electrical Code, Automobile Carburetion and Ignition.
Chicopee	- Refrigeration.
Everett	- Motor Ignition.
Holyoke	- Stationary Firing, Steam Engineering, Radio Theory, Maintenance and Repair, Tool Machine Design..
Lynn	- Electrical Code.
Medford	- Mathematics and Drawing, for Cabinetmakers.
Northampton	- Carpentry.
Southbridge	- Furniture Refinishing and Sheet Metal Welding.
Springfield	- Diesinking, Diesel, Electrical Code.

The following courses were re-established:

Beverly	- Machine Shop Practice.
Boston	- Refrigeration.
Cambridge	- Welding and Radio.
Chicopee	- Cabinetmaking, Automobile Repair, Radio.
Fall River	- Interior Decorating, Carpentry, Auto Mechanics and Machine.
Holyoke	- Carpentry.
Lawrence	- Welding.
Lowell	- Electricity.
Medford	- Printing.
Newton	- Plumbing.
Northampton	- Electricity.
Salem	- Radio and Electrical Work.
Springfield	- Auto Body Repair and Carpentry.
Worcester	- Painting and Decorating.

The following courses were discontinued:

Boston	- Airplane Mechanics.
Chicopee	- Auto Body Repair and Aircraft Engine, Carpentry.
Fitchburg	- Automobile Mechanics and Machine Drafting.
Holyoke	- Chemistry of Papermaking, Blueprint Reading for Inspectors.
Lawrence	- Electricity.
New Bedford	- Roof framing and stair building.
Quincy	- Carpentry.
Somerville	- Use of steel square.
Southbridge	- Metallurgy, Micron-measurement and Carpentry.
Springfield	- Elevator Construction, Automobile Ignition and Airplane Mechanics.
Taunton	- Welding.

Continuation Schools

The Continuation School still affords a stabilizing opportunity for those youths under 16 years of age who may and do leave school and enter employment at an early age with little preparation for the responsibilities which they assume.

Public Service Occupations

Activities in the field of public service occupations vary from year to year in accordance with needs. The service for fire departments continues to be that most in demand. In May of 1947, the President of the United States called a National Conference in Fire Prevention. The National Conference was followed in Massachusetts by a State Fire Prevention Conference called in October by Governor Bradford. A Vocational Division representative was officially appointed by the Governor's office to serve as the chairman of the Committee dealing with fire prevention education in the public and private schools.

The Division representative also was requested by the chairman of the Committee on Fire Fighting Services to act as consultant to that committee with reference to Fireman Training. The Brandeis Vocational High School students designed and printed 5000 copies of the cover for the final official report of the Governor's Conference on Fire Prevention.

The Professional Improvement Program for zone school instructors was marked by a full day's session on the second Wednesday of each month, September through June inclusive. The program is a continuous enterprise seeking to further develop and keep those instructors up to date in matters of techniques and information related to their responsibilities as instructors in a specialized public service. A 30-hour course of instructor training for officers and men newly assigned to instructional duties in their respective departments was conducted by the Division in March. Thirty-one men from sixteen municipal departments completed the course and were awarded certificates. A 30-hour course for Municipal Fire Prevention Bureau personnel was conducted by the Division at Fitchburg during July. Fourteen men from five municipalities completed this instructor training course. An Officers' School was conducted at Falmouth.

The annual Fire Prevention School conducted in Boston during the fall enrolled 121 men from fifty-seven different industrial concerns. This course is conducted in cooperation and with the assistance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts Safety Council and the Massachusetts Fire Chiefs' Club. In this course and the other activities reported, the Division has received able and whole-hearted assistance from the Massachusetts Fire Chiefs' Club, the National Fire Prevention Association, the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies and other organizations.

As the year closed negotiations are in the formative stage to conduct training courses for employees of a large city library, for employees of Veterans Administration hospitals, and a State penal institution. The work with the fire departments through the agency of the Zone School Organization gives promise of an increased tempo through the coming year. A tabulation of the communities in which courses were conducted follows:

Brookline	Boston	Bedford V.A. Hospital
Conway	Colrain	Chesterfield
Easthampton	Falmouth	Gill
Hudson	Lincoln	Millers Falls
Montague	North Brookfield	North Dartmouth
Southampton	Oxford	South Hadley Falls
Sunderland	Shelburne Falls	Stowe
Northbridge	Weston	Fitchburg

<u>Work in training of teachers, including pre-service and in-service, by State board, by designated institutions, by local boards of education.</u>

First year teacher-training classes, for prospective teachers in State-aided Vocational Schools, were conducted in the evening during the

winter months at Boston, 2 classes; at Worcester, 1 class; and an all-day class at Fitchburg State Teachers College during the Vocational Summer School Session. The first-year teacher-training course consists of 120 clock hours' instruction; 100 hours of class instruction and 20 hours of supervised practice teaching in an approved State-aided day vocational school.

Teacher-training classes for evening school instructors were conducted during the winter months at New Bedford, Lawrence and Springfield. These classes were organized on a basis of a minimum of 15 hours and a maximum of 30 hours of class instruction. Emphasis is placed upon job analysis and demonstration of teaching methods and techniques.

One advanced teacher-training class (108 hours of class instruction) was conducted in the evenings during the winter months at Boston. In addition one 30 hour unit of the advanced teacher-training course was conducted for two groups at the Fitchburg State Teachers College during the Summer Conference. Upgrading of teachers in-service was done by the following methods:

(a) Observation of teachers "on the job" by State supervisors. Constructive criticism for improvement of teaching techniques and methods.

(b) Professional improvement courses, on the undergraduate level, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education (Vocational), under the direction of the Division of Vocational Education, were conducted after school hours and on Saturdays at Boston, Westfield, Pittsfield and Newton.

The number of teachers enrolled in these courses was 254.

Courses on the graduate level leading to the degree of Master in Education (Vocational) under the direction of the Division of Vocational Education in cooperation with the Fitchburg State Teachers College were continued during the past year.

The number of teachers in-service enrolled in these courses was 7.

The professional improvement requirement for men teachers of 30 class hours was analyzed as follows:

Five hundred forty-nine (549) teachers proposed professional improvement work during the year.

Four hundred seventy-one (471) completed the work proposed which added to their professional standing. In addition, four hundred seventy-six (476) teachers of shop and related subjects satisfactorily fulfilled the minimum requirement of 30 hours of trade contact either by observation or actual work at the trade.

The Summer Conference for State-aided Vocational School Directors and instructors was conducted at the Fitchburg State Teachers College with an enrollment of 723 including 463 men, 216 women, 44 Directors.

The conference this year was an outstanding success. This was in no small measure due to the splendid cooperation given by industry in providing outstanding representatives of specific trades and occupations. Without this cooperation further development of the practice in providing instruction on one unit of a specific trade for teachers of that trade would have been seriously handicapped.

This practice was inaugurated during the conference of 1947 with the electricians group. The specific unit for this group was Lighting. Recognized authorities in this field met with instructors of electricity and concentrated on the various types of lighting such as Store Lighting, Industrial Lighting, School Lighting, etc. The reaction of the group was extremely favorable with the result that in the 1948 conference this idea was expanded to include the Auto Repair, Cabinetmaking, Carpenters, Painters and Decorators, Machinists, and Sheet Metal Trades.

Excellent coverage of the various trades was given by the chosen representatives from industry who provided equipment for demonstration purposes valued at thousands of dollars. For example; to provide demonstrations for the electricians for one period only, equipment valued at fifteen thousand dollars was brought in and set up by these representatives.

In addition to the specific unit conferences the following elective courses were conducted generally in the afternoon.

Methods of Teaching Related Work for Apprentices
Refresher course in Teacher-Training
Television
Physics
Machine Drafting
Remedial Reading
Economics
Blackboard Drawing
Fundamentals of Air Conditioning
Audio Visual Aids

General Assemblies were held each day. The speakers included, Commissioner of Education, John J. Desmond, Jr., Director M. Norcross Stratton, President Sanders of State Teachers College, Fitchburg, George A. McHarvey, U. S. Office of Education, Al Capp, Syndicated Cartoonist, In addition the General Motors Corporation provided an exhibition of science entitled "Previews of Progress". An interesting demonstration of Television equipment was given by the Radio Corporation of America.

Upon the completion of the revision of the first year teacher-training course by the teacher-training section of the Division of Vocational

Education, conferences were held with teacher trainers throughout the state to familiarize them with the new material added and to develop techniques in the presentation of this material.

The course in advanced teacher-training has been expanded to include a unit on Techniques of Conference Leadership. As a result of the conference called by the Federal Office of Education from April 12 to April 23, 1948 in Washington D. C., our teacher-training material has been critically reviewed in the light of materials presented in the conference.

Plans are being made for the expansion of the Teacher-Training staff. A course for training teacher-trainers will be conducted during the coming school year.

An additional teaching aid for our Teacher-Training program is the acquisition of a "Soundmirror". With the use of this device teaching demonstrations are recorded and played back for constructive criticism.

Special Teacher-Training Services.

Continued interest is shown by industries in Massachusetts in Foremen Training with emphasis on the techniques of Conference Leadership type of training.

Our supervisory training service has been expanded to include employees of hotels and wholesale grocery organizations. Enrollment in these classes totalled 197.

Public Relations Training

Training in Public Relations for the Dining Service employees on the New York Central Railroad has met with great success. Two hundred and two employees have received certificates on the completion of these courses.

Classes for training personnel of freight receiving and shipping have been conducted in Boston, Worcester and Springfield.

A total of 238 were enrolled in these classes.

Follow-up meetings have been conducted in the above stations for the purpose of determining the effectiveness of the training received, and to acquaint all employees of the freight stations with the objectives of the training courses.

Cooperation with groups or organizations, such as employees and employers, Veterans, and U. S. Employment Service.

During the past year, the Division of Vocational Education has continued to render valuable service in the training of returned veterans.

The response by all vocational schools in the Commonwealth to the request of the State Director of Vocational Education for assistance in inspecting proposed training programs, preparing necessary training outlines, and processing applications for approval of on-the-job training, has been most gratifying.

Although this program reached its peak in March of 1947 there still remains a very active program to be supervised. During the period from July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948, there were a total of 5,364 approvals which required processing.

During this same period the State Office personnel with the local part-time personnel made a total of 38,088 supervisory visits to industry. In each case a complete report was filed, reviewed, and acted upon.

A further service to the Veterans Administration and to the On-The-Job Training Program was the investigation of Veterans Administration "complaint cases". This amounted to a supervisory visit which was made in addition to the regular visits for the purpose of correcting alleged abuses of the program and for the purpose of coordinating the efforts of the Veterans Administration with the program as approved by the State Department of Education. Such requests have averaged from forty-to fifty per month during the past year.

As of June 30, 1948, there are 14,206 companies in Massachusetts holding approvals for On-The-Job Training Programs. As of the same date there are approximately 400 new programs being received each month while during the same period the cancellation list indicates approximately 600 per month. These figures indicate that there is still a great amount of work to be accomplished before this provision of the G. I. Bill of Rights expires.

Reports are being assembled of successful training programs which have been accomplished as a result of this program and the cooperation between the various agencies involved.

Use of Advisory Committees

Advisory committees are required for all schools in the State. Their assistance has been and will continue to be very valuable, especially as new courses are planned and apprenticeship programs expand.

Art In Industry And Business

In Greenfield two courses on the Reading of Designers' Drawings were conducted for apprentice die-cutters at the Rogers, Lunt and Bowlen factory; and in Florence, one course in Rendering and Illustration of Industrial Designs at the Prophylactic Brush Factory, both in cooperation with the Massachusetts School of Art.

In cooperation with the field of Household Arts, two courses were conducted in Greenfield at the High School for the Deerfield Valley Craft Association. The subject was "Preliminary Drawing for Design". At the Vocational Summer School in Fitchburg in 1947, courses for various groups were conducted as noted below.

The Plymouth Pottery operated at capacity during the year with the usual waiting list. A unique contribution to Crafts is conducted there, with the years showing the wisdom of opening that school. The Director of the School, Miss Katharine Alden, was appointed during the year as Secretary of the Association of Massachusetts Handicraft groups, a state-wide organization which is rapidly expanding its activities.

The Supervisor of Vocational Art Education has had much activity during the year in conferences with the industrial design departments of Massachusetts Industry; the demand for good design and color constantly increases.

Following is a list of classes as conducted for the groups mentioned above;

Place	Group	Subject	Sessions	Enrollment
Greenfield	Roger, Lunt and Bowlen.	Reading Designers' Drawings	20	5
Florence	The Prophylactic Brush Company	Rendering and Illustration of Industrial Design	4	10
Greenfield	Deerfield Valley Craft Association	Preliminary Drawing for Design	20	37
Fitchburg	Vocational Conference - Men	Basic Design	3	15
Fitchburg	Vocational Conference - Women	Craft Design	4	5
Fitchburg	Handicraft Teachers and Girls' Trade Teachers	Craft Design	5	16

Private Trade Schools

During this reporting year, work was continued on the reviewing of applications from new schools for original licenses, and of applications

from licensed schools for license renewals, under the private trade school law (Chapter 583, Acts of 1941).

On June 1, 1948, there were 148 (March 24) licensed schools in operation, compared with 110 a year ago (1947), and 38 two years ago (1946).

The schools licensed during this period are in the following fields:-

Airplane & Engine Mechanic
Carpentry & Architectural Drafting
Commercial Art
Flight Training
Floral Art
Machine Drafting & Tool Design
Mens' Fashion Designing
Photography
Preparation for Fireman & Engineer Exam.
Preparation for Police Entry & Promotion
Television Receiver Servicing
Tool Design
Watch Repairing

The fees received from schools for original and renewal licenses from June 1, 1947 to June 1, 1948 amounted to $3,800.00.

Two trips were made to New York City to observe the operation of schools in Television, and on Electrolysis.

Standards were established for schools offering instruction in Electrolysis, Fashion Modelling, Photography, Radio and Television.

TRADE, INDUSTRIAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
GIRLS AND WOMEN

Day Industrial Schools

During this initial year as a high school, the newly appointed director and the instructors of the David Hale Fanning Trade High School for Girls have been analyzing and revising the program-of-work and content of courses in each of the several trade departments. This has been done, especially, to make certain that the additional year of training for those girls desirous of earning a high school diploma, is justifiable from the trade training standpoint, also.

It has been possible to strengthen further the Foods training at the Henry O. Peabody School for Girls in Norwood, through the operation of the Tea Room for a five week's period. As in former years, the schools have continued to render considerable service to women and veterans desiring short units of training and retraining to fit them for immediate employment.

Men and boys have continued to enroll in small numbers in the full-time programs in the Girls' Trade Schools, especially in the Foods Trade, Hair and Skin, and Tailoring departments. The newly established, Dental Assistants' program at the Springfield Trade School, has completed a very satisfactory initial year. Through the use of private funds a well equipped dental clinic and laboratory facilities were provided, making possible considerable practical experience for the young women enrolled in the program.

DAY HOUSEHOLD ARTS SCHOOLS

Efforts have been made to further the development of the Massachusetts Association Future Homemakers of America. In this connection the high school in Randolph and in Shelburne organized affiliated chapters of the Massachusetts Association Future Homemakers of America during this past year.

An informal Advisory Committee was formed with the State Supervisor serving as a member.

The girls of the several affiliated chapters worked diligently on several projects and were successful in earning sufficient funds to finance one delegate to the First National Convention (July 1948), and, also, made a contribution toward the expenses of the State adviser.

Massachusetts Department of Public Health nutritionists and County Extension workers, regionally located, also the Extension Nutrition Specialist, have cooperated with the School Lunch supervisors in keeping before the communities and the School Lunch managers the necessity for stressing nutrition education in the Community School Lunch Program. This has been a dominant subject of regional conferences and of the eight monthly meetings of the Informal State-wide School Lunch Advisory Committee, which meetings have been attended by many managers.

As of June 1, 1948, the Community School Lunch program was operating in 265 localities; in 1573 schools; serving A Meals with Milk in 179 schools, A Meals without Milk in 206 schools, B Meals with Milk in 35 schools, B Meals without Milk in 29 schools, and C (Milk) in 1467 schools. This is a substantial growth in the Program with more meals being consumed.

Two State Supervisors have continued to serve on the Home Economics College Curriculum Revision Committee. The Home Economics Colleges in Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts have participated in this study. Two meetings have been held in Boston and in Framingham, at which times the "National Study of Factors Affecting the Supply of Home Economics Teachers" was further interpreted and effort was made to further the analysis of the returns from these several states. Comparison of home economics curricula was made in terms of major areas of study.

Again, the Teacher-Training Service has cooperated to a limited extent in training Red Cross Arts and Skills workers for veterans' hospitals (Metropolitan Boston area), and in training craft leaders for children's camps and special classes (Worcester area).

State Supervisors have assisted in the evaluation of candidates for the D.A.R. Homemakers' Scholarships, and have explained the opportunities for training of home economics teachers.

At the request of superintendents of schools, State Supervisors have assisted local school authorities and home economics teachers in analyzing local needs, and have made recommendations relative to the total homemaking education program, units of instruction, laboratory layout, equipment, school lunch programs, etc. Such service was rendered in Amesbury, Ashfield, Manchester, Mansfield, Salem and Wayland.

State Supervisors have also served on Community Survey Committees, analyzing the present total homemaking education program and making recommendations for desirable changes. Help with such surveys was given in Attleboro, North Brookfield, Stoughton, Swansea and Wilmington.

ADULT HOMEMAKING

Newspaper publicity in the form of feature articles and action photographs of class groups; flyers; informal talks to specific groups with or without accompanying motion picture slides; open house nights and exhibits, preceded by special invitations to neighboring localities, have all been effective means of publicizing the Adult Practical Art program.

As a result of such publicity, progress was noted in the increased demand for Adult Practical Art instruction. In communities already offering the program, the registration doubled; communities, neighboring on those offering Practical Art programs, established local programs as follows: Braintree, Pembroke, Hanover (neighboring on Brockton), Palmer, (Springfield), Manchester (Beverly and Essex County), Millis (Medfield and Norwood),

Templeton (Winchendon & Fitchburg), and Swansea (Fall River and New Bedford); communities, such as Spencer, Amherst, Millis obtained the necessary local authorization (vote) to organize such work.

After study of some of the non-progressive courses (Rug Braiding and Slip Covers) and because of the flexibility of the Practical Art setup, it was possible to condense the instructional material into fewer lessons, thereby releasing teacher service and facilities to serve additional groups. This was done in Rug Braiding courses in Eastham and Beverly and in Slip Cover work in Worcester and Springfield.

In order to use the services of the only available qualified rug-hooking teacher, the town of Winchendon and Templeton deviated from the usual twenty week course of three hours each session to a twelve week course of five hours each session. This was satisfactory to those attending but is inadvisable since it prevents the employed person from attendance.

A clinic for rug hookers of experience was offered in New Bedford with excellent results. Rugs undertaken as a result of previous instruction were brought in for judgement and criticism by an expert in color and design.

In order to make the program available to all wishing to be served, the following localities found that neighborhood centers were needed to augment a central Adult Practical Art School: Brookline, Chicopee, Essex County, Holyoke, Newton, Northampton, Springfield, Waltham.

Another significant trend is the interest being aroused in many class members to continue to build up their qualifications in order to become teachers of adult classes. This is particularly true in the field of Hooked Rugs, Braided Rugs, Children's Clothing, Slip Covers and Decorated Ware.

In 1947-1948 the Adult Practical Art program was carried on in 60 different localities and embodied 21 different courses, each taught by a qualified teacher in the particular course. Enrollment of between 14,000-15,000 persons, men and women, was proof of the effectiveness of the program. Clothing classes were in greatest demand, following requests for instruction in Slip Covers, Upholstery and Handicraft courses.

Because of local pressure, the town of Braintree established an Adult Practical Art program in January 1948 offering a single course in Clothing and one in Decorated Ware. So great was the demand that it was necessary to offer seven courses; four in Clothing and three in Decorated Ware. To quote the Director, "I have been fifteen years trying to build an adult program, and this is the first time I have seen it flourish in mid-winter and grow more enthusiastic each week".

Brookline was ready to offer Ceramic instruction if enough interested citizens requested it. Unused storage space was to be converted during the Christmas holidays to care for a class of ten or twelve persons. Forty persons registered. Consequently, plans were changed. An unused lavatory

was remodelled, the marble walls were taken down and made into table tops, (an excellent work surface for ceramic work); new plumbing fixtures installed in the sinks; fluorescent lights replaced an outmoded ceiling light; improvised and new equipment was purchased and a ceramic laboratory resulted which adequately would serve a group of twenty. Two such groups were enrolled and accomplished some excellent projects. It is anticipated that additional equipment and, quite possibly, a kiln will be added for 1948.

Talks by one State Supervisor to Handicraft groups, women's clubs, P.T.A. meetings resulted in the establishment of the following Practical Art courses: Metal Craft, Ceramics, Cane Seating in Melrose and Clothing in Millis.

Participation by State Supervisors in a Vocational Education Panel Discussion at the Massachusetts Superintendents Association's April 1948 Meeting at Bridgewater State Teachers College led to many inquiries and requests for help in setting up programs for another year. At this meeting, exhibits of the types of work offered in the Adult Practical Art program were an excellent talking point as to the effectiveness of the program.

Cooperating with the Wesson Memorial Hospital of Springfield, a course in Foods and Nutrition was offered by the Springfield Practical Art School in order that the Attendant Nurse group could obtain the required Foods instruction which the hospital was not fitted to offer.

PRE-EMPLOYMENT TEACHER-TRAINING AND TRAINING TEACHERS IN-SERVICE

Pre-Employment Teacher-Training.

1. At State Teachers College, Framingham, the resident training course for vocational household arts teachers has continued in the main as reported for the year 1946-47. A curriculum committee at the College, with the resident supervisor as a member, has continued to study possible changes as presented at the College Curriculum Conference held in Boston in November 1946.

a. The Child Care and Training instruction, with direct observation of young children, was conducted by a well qualified teacher. This work will be conducted again in 1948-49.

b. A special methods course in Millinery was successfully conducted by a trade milliner as formerly. This work will be conducted again in 1948-49.

c. A two-point collegiate-credit course in Family Relationships was conducted by a well qualified teacher. A similar course will be conducted again in 1948-49.

d. A special methods course in Draperies and Slip Covers was successfully conducted by a trades teacher. This work will be conducted again in 1948-49.

e. Undergraduate apprentice teachers have continued to have eight full weeks of supervised teaching in their junior year. This supervised teaching was done for six weeks at the Essex County, New Bedford, Smith's All-Day Independent Household Arts Schools and at the Haverhill High School Household Arts Department and for two weeks in the vocational household arts departments in small high schools at Agawam, Randolph, Scituate and West Bridgewater.

This experience, as formerly, included directed home project visiting, thereby giving student teachers a better understanding of the needs of the girls and ways of working with parents. In 1948-49 the plan for undergraduate apprentice teaching will continue in the main as in 1947-48.

The resident supervisor has continued to help all vocational household arts students to benefit as fully as possible from all college work and activities. For one or more years following graduation, she has visited them in their schools, corresponded with them, and given them much professional help. Through their summer employment, with the advice of the resident supervisor, many students have added materially to their vocational experience.

f. In the Vocational Methods and as possible in connection with supervised undergraduate apprentice teaching students are given some insight into the problems of teaching adults and out-of-school youth, ways of working with others in community efforts related to family living and are helped in developing their ability to work with pupils and parents in adapting school programs to meet home needs.

g. Home nursing continued to be a required course for all vocational household arts students and, as always, was taught by a graduate nurse.

h. Trade experience was conducted as formerly for eight full days, students being assigned in Boston to the Women's City Club, the College Club and the Trade High School for Girls.

2. Graduate apprentice teaching made possible since 1934 by George-Ellzey, George-Reed, George-Deen and now George-Barden Funds, has been continued in 1947-48 under supervision of the Framingham resident supervisor and heads of the local schools at New Bedford, Smith's (Northampton) and Essex County All-Day Independent Household Arts Schools.

There were no vocational household arts graduates available for this training in 1947-48. Two otherwise qualified household arts graduates were secured for a year of training.

3. Teacher-training courses of varying lengths for teachers in household arts schools or in practical art classes for women, including handicrafts, employed subject to teacher-training or prospective candidates otherwise qualified, were conducted at the 1947 Vocational Summer School at State Teachers College, Fitchburg, from June 30 through July 18.

4. A teacher-training course of eighty hours' length was conducted in Boston by an Assistant Supervisor for more than 50 prospective teachers otherwise qualified to teach in adult homemaking classes.

5. Short teacher-training units for Red Cross Arts and Skills Workers in Leather Craft in Greater Boston Veterans' Hospitals, were conducted.

6. Units of training in "Production of Design Motifs" were given to craft teachers and craftsmen at Greenfield by the Supervisor of Vocational Art in Industry and Business.

Trade school graduates of promise and ability have been encouraged while in trade schools as pupils to consider possibilities of teaching in trade schools when they shall have qualified as to age, education, trade experience and fitness for trade school teaching. Some of these potential trade school teachers who have had 4 years of trade experience, complete the practical art teacher-training course and then teach their trade in adult practical art (homemaking) classes, continuing to work in their trade during the day. If successful in this teaching, they are encouraged to add to their technical and professional training and continue in their trade work until they shall have met the requirements for teaching in a trade school. When so qualified, they complete the industrial teacher-training course toward which the practical art teacher-training course is credited. Through this pre-service training, not only successful teachers have been secured, but also pupils while in training in trade school have evaluated their opportunities even more highly. The annual Vocational Summer School program makes possible for these potential teachers short units of technical and professional training. During the entire period of training, heads and teachers of local trade schools and State supervisors of Teacher-training continually guide and encourage the potential teacher. Through the State Teachers College, Fitchburg, where the degree of Bachelor of Science in Vocational Education is conferred, degree credit courses are available to trade school teachers not only at the summer session but also during the year in certain localities in the State.

Training Teachers In-Service

1. At the 33rd Vocational Summer School for Teachers and Supervisors in State-aided Vocational Schools also General Home Economics teachers conducted at State Teachers College, Fitchburg, from June 30 through July 18, 1947 by the Massachusetts Department of Education Vocational Division, the following methods courses were offered for professional improvement:

The House Beautiful, The Practical Production of Design Motifs, Home Repair, Foods and Nutrition, Aids to Dressmaking, Millinery, Knitting, Functional

Academic Conference, Guidance as an Aid to Vocational Education, Adult Education, Nutrition Education and Coat and Jacket Construction. The 13th School Lunch Manager Institute, including nutrition for school lunch, quantity cookery, and demonstrations of various products and food practices was attended by approximately 40 people for the entire or part of the week. A conference for handicraft teachers and workers on July 9 was attended by about 140, including the summer school members.

2. Special improvement classes were conducted in Boston, at the New Bedford Vocational Household Arts School, and at Worcester, in "Fabric and Fashion Trends", "Tailoring Techniques", "Textiles", and "The Making of Slip Covers and Draperies", respectively.

These short unit courses were attended by teachers from Girls' Trade, Day Household Arts and Practical Art Schools and with additional research and study were accepted for professional improvement for 1947-48.

3. Group and individual conferences have been held during the year in various parts of the State for different types of teachers as the need warranted. One all-day conference for teachers from Day Household Arts Schools and another all-day conference for supervisors and teachers from Practical Art classes were held in Boston.

The heads of Girls Trade Schools and State Supervisors visit trade-school teachers in their classrooms and counsel with them regarding their professional improvement work, courses of study, methods of teaching, job analysis, trade surveys and any matters pertaining to their work in an effort to raise the standards of training in the trade schools and the qualifications of teachers.

Many trade, related and academic teachers from the Trade Schools in Boston, Norwood, Springfield, Waltham and Worcester completed professional improvement conferences (30 hours) and courses (60 hours) in the 1947 Vocational Summer School which was held at the State Teachers College Fitchburg, from June 30 through July 18, 1947. Those not attending Summer School did other professional improvement work (30 hours) proposed by them and approved by the head of the Trade School and finally, by the State Supervisor. Organized group instruction was given in some localities during the school year in accordance with the needs and interests of the teachers.

DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION

The most noteworthy advance revealed by the Massachusetts Distributive Education Service the past year has been in the part-time cooperative area. Not only has there been considerable new interest in this section of our work, but four school administrators have cooperated with the State office personnel in crystalizing plans for the establishment of new part-time cooperative schools within their systems.

Another milestone was passed on January 1st of this year when an Assistant was appointed to the State Supervisor in order to reduce the extremely heavy work load and responsibilities carried by the State Supervisor for the past two years. The addition enabled the inauguration and conduct of a broader and intensive teacher-training program together with a more effective inspectional and advisory service. The appointment in Boston and the addition to the State Staff - coming late in the school year - could not off-set the loss suffered in the amount and variety of courses conducted in the Boston district. Boston, conventionally our most active center with approximately 70% of the State's total part-time and evening classes in 1945-'46-'47, accounted for less than 35% of the total offering in these categories the past year. The substantial curtailment of our service in Boston is directly attributable to the absence of an administrative head for more than five months of the school term. During this critical period store contacts in Boston were made by the State supervisor to prevent the weakening of school-store relationships which have been built and maintained for more than twenty years.

Aside from promotional and organizational work carried on in fourteen cities and towns throughout the Commonwealth, two state-wide conferences were held for teachers and directors to interpret the State Plan for Distributive Education.

Four field conferences were conducted for teachers to review and impart knowledge and skills in the use of new training materials and devices. Thirty-seven inspectional and observational visits were made to cooperative part-time classes, and a total of forty-one sessions were attended for the purpose of observing the teaching effort and general conduct of part-time and evening classes. A total of thirty classes in the cooperative and extension areas were conducted by the State supervisor to emphasize the values and objectives of distributive education.

The installation of model retail-selling units in three part-time cooperative school centers was made possible this year through the grants given by the Sears Roebuck Foundation to Brockton, Holyoke and Pittsfield. Sears' and school representatives were brought together and apprised of the physical needs of the programs throughout the State by the State Supervisor. Present information leads us to believe that Sears Roebuck Foundation will continue to show its interest and cooperation by entertaining proposals from worthy school centers for classroom units.

The establishment in Holyoke of the part-time cooperative program marked the successful culmination of promotional and organizational activity carried on in this city for more than a year. The program will open opportunities to residents in the geographic district for retail training. Every effort will be made to establish sound programs in cities and towns currently lacking any phase of Distributive Education.

A total of thirty-three conferences and teacher-training sessions were conducted for in-service cooperative part-time teachers. All but four of these conferences were operated on an itinerant basis with individual in-service teachers. Emphasis was placed upon course content, teaching methods and techniques, problems of supervision, coordination and school relationships. A 30-hour Conference Work Shop was conducted at Fitchburg State Teachers College for in-service teachers from June 30, 1947 through July 3, 1947.

Consultation and advisory services to school centers which are operating non-reimbursed retail-selling programs were given this year to four school heads. Business organizations have been helped in organizing in-store training programs and such training which is kindred to Distributive Education. Both school and business groups have utilized State Office materials to develop classes and training programs not financially supported by state or federal funds.

It is planned to continue to construct and offer training programs which will serve the small store owners and managers. The need for training workers in the small business units is by far the most important activity of Distributive Education in Massachusetts. Therefore, a wide variety of comprehensive technical and general courses in Distribution will be instituted in Boston, Springfield and Lowell in the part-time and evening levels.

Courses in small business operation for veterans and others will be offered on a more extensive basis this coming year. Streamlined courses in highly technical phases of distribution will not be organized this coming year unless the demand and cooperation from State and local trade associations is clearly evident. The adult training, as in the secondary school programs, will be keyed primarily towards serving workers who are employed in the broad and typical activities of distribution, rather than in the narrow and limited areas.

Regional teacher-training activities will be conducted for in-service teachers during this school year. Remedial teacher-training will be operated as in the past by this office on an individual and itinerant basis. It is anticipated that a more comprehensive program will result for pre-service teacher candidates from the activities which have been planned for the coming year and at the Summer School at Fitchburg.

Part-time and evening programs will continue to satisfy the training needs and demands of both general and specialized workers in distribution. Requests now on hand from candy, paint, hardware, food and service trade

associations should result in highly increased activities in both the part-time and evening levels. There has been an increase of 58% in the enrollments in part-time cooperative classes while the part-time program showed an enrollment increase of 7%.

Two experimental training programs called "Retail Selling Institutes" were developed and conducted for beginning store workers in Greenfield and Worcester. The demand for this type of training came from merchants who, because of their small size and limited facilities, could not accomodate their new employees with initial training.

The twenty-hour programs, which included subject matter designed to orient and indoctrinate new workers, trained 157 salespersons from varied distributive outlets in Worcester and Greenfield. Store managers and school officers were highly satisfied with the results of the training and have made plans for its operation on a year to year basis. The success of these Institutes convinced merchants and school administrators, as no other approach could heretofore do, of the practical and valuable benefits tendered by the Massachusetts Distributive Education program.

The tremendous production of new consumer goods together with the return of active competition and a buyers' market have initiated demands for larger numbers of trained and effective sales people. Current training programs and new courses planned should match the majority of these demands in Massachusetts.

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION AND VOCATIONAL COUNSELING

The development or expansion of guidance programs in public schools showed a decided increase during the year. An awareness on the part of many school administrators that modern educational programs cannot be administered effectively without organized guidance services gave impetus to these developments. The fact that education is concerned primarily with the growth of the individual in his complex preparation for life adjustment has made these services practically indispensable in our schools. Furthermore, the general concession that youth are incapable of making satisfactory self-appraisals and corresponding plans unaided supports the foregoing contention. The Occupational Information and Vocational Counseling service was concerned primarily in assisting with these developments as well as with the training of qualified personnel to perform guidance functions.

This service conducted four daily sessions for 55 women and men vocational teachers at the Annual Summer Conference of Vocational School Directors and Instructors at Fitchburg State Teachers College. These sessions centered around guidance problems in the areas of the pupil inventory, informational services, the use of tests in guidance, individual pupil counseling, and placement and follow-up.

A section of the Massachusetts School Superintendents' Conference at Bridgewater was devoted to guidance. A panel, under the leadership of Superintendent Charles A. Miller of Hadley, discussed the ways and means of organizing guidance programs in small secondary schools. Twelve superintendents participated in the discussion with this Supervisor serving as a consultant.

Continuing the policy of cooperation with teacher training institutions, a description of the guidance services included in the State plan for vocational education under the George-Barden Act was given to 42 members of Dr. Forrester's class in Occupational Information at the Summer Session at Boston University. The following topics were highlighted:

1. Functions in the guidance program.
2. Organization and administration of guidance programs.
3. Administrative relationships in the program.
4. Qualifications and duties of the guidance personnel.

At the Summer School for Elementary School Principals, Supervisors and Teachers at Hyannis State Teachers College, an address was given to approximately 200 members of this group on the subject "Guidance Activities as a Means of Attaining the Objectives of the Elementary School Program." The functions of the guidance program including administrative relationships, psychological testing, and the identification, analysis and interpretation of pupil problems requiring adjustment were described as effective methods of meeting those aims.

Among its offerings during the spring semester, Boston University School of Education included a Cooperative Program on Evaluation of Secondary Education. One session was devoted to the evaluation of guidance services. The class, approximately 65, comprised school administrators, counselors,

teachers, and personnel workers. This Supervisor and Dr. J. Wendell Yeo of the School of Education, Boston University, presented the purpose and means of evaluating guidance services.

Newton Trade School's in-service training program to study various areas pertaining to vocational education entitled "Criteria for Vocational Education" included a section on vocational guidance. Five phases of guidance services were presented and analyzed with procedures and techniques for their effective implementation suggested.

The phases covered were: (a) the philosophy of guidance; (b) the functions of the guidance program; (c) organization and administration of the program; (d) coordination of the guidance activities with those of the sending schools; and (e) expected outcomes of effective guidance services. Each phase was considered by an appointed committee and a specific plan of action was recommended in the report submitted.

Effective guidance services cannot be instituted in schools unless a supply of properly trained personnel is available. It is important also that members of the school staff have some basic understandings of the purposes and functions of the guidance program to enable them to make the expected contributions. To meet these needs several courses were conducted by this service during the year.

Two degree courses - Principles and Practices of Guidance, and Occupational Information - were given at State Teachers College, Fitchburg. The purposes in giving the courses were to survey the possibility of developing counselor training programs at that institution; to study the contributions to guidance that might be expected from the Industrial Arts program; and to discover potential counselors among the enrollees. Each course carried four degree credits and the enrollment was 22 and 26, respectively.

Courses in the Principles and Practices of Guidance were also given at Chicopee and Pittsfield. Approximately 90 auditors and eight degree candidates took the course in Chicopee. The course in Pittsfield was conducted by the Director of Guidance under our supervision and 16 vocational teachers were enrolled. A Test and Measurements course was given to 47 vocational teachers at Boston. Each of the courses carried two degree credits. In all, 194 persons were served by these courses.

The major activity of this service was the development of a pilot guidance program embracing all levels of the Chicopee school system. The aim was to base this program in accordance with the provisions of the George-Barden Act and the Vocational Division's State Plan for Vocational Guidance with a possibility of providing reimbursement if funds are available for this purpose.

The groundwork for this project had been planned after several conferences with the Superintendent of School. The provisions of the plan agreed

upon stated that:

1. The Superintendent appoint a Guidance Organization Committee representing the administrative, guidance and instructional staffs of the school system to study the present guidance activities and to develop and propose a program suitable to the community.

2. A community occupational survey and a follow-up study of school leavers be made.

3. The organization of outside agencies into a council of social agencies to cooperate with the guidance services be considered.

4. A Director of Guidance Services be appointed to direct the organization and administration of the program.

5. A course in the Basic Principles and Practices of Guidance be offered for all teachers.

6. The State Supervisor of Occupational Information and Vocational Counseling serve as a consultant in this project.

Mr. Henry D. Fay was appointed Director of Guidance and, under his leadership, the Committee outlined its plan, dividing itself into subcommittees each to study a phase of the total program and submit its findings to the entire committee for consideration and action. The tentative program was completed and placed in the hands of the Superintendent for his inspection and action.

Beginning in September, meetings were held every Thursday with the Committee where each phase of the proposed program was analyzed, revisions were considered and additions inserted. A final review was made by the Director and this Supervisor and recommended for approval.

The occupational survey and the follow-up study were completed, the course was duly given and steps were taken to organize the community agencies into a cooperating council.

Two other factors must be considered, however; one, that the program cannot be put into full operation unless adequate financial support is accorded, and the other, a program of in-service training will be needed for the personnel who will have the duties and responsibilities for the effective operation of the program.

Several visits were made to schools to promote the organization of guidance programs or the expansion of existing programs, as well as to give on-the-job assistance to employed counselors. The schools visited were at Gloucester, Greenfield, Westfield, Newton, Leominster, Worcester and Lynn.

Special time was set aside to interview veterans seeking assistance with their personal, educational, occupational and social problems. There were 306 veterans assisted, 165 less than the previous year. Twelve other persons were accorded the same service.

Radio Station WHDH of Boston conducts a "New England Forum" on Monday evenings. The purpose is to present selected topics of interest to the public. The program is in the form of a panel discussion with invited personnel as participants. The subject selected on Monday, December 1, was "Some apparent needs in secondary education." The participants were the Principal of Medfield High School, the Principal of Runkle School, Brookline, and this Supervisor. The points discussed included the following: appreciation of the cultural offerings of secondary school curriculums; more diversified opportunities, especially vocational education; and educational programs based upon the needs, abilities, capacities and interests of the pupils.

It was agreed by the discussants that a strong program of vocational guidance would have to be instituted to assist pupils to meet those objectives.

Public relations work is one of the activities of this service. Several addresses were given at Career or Vocational Days conducted by various schools. As the keynote speaker at the Career Day assembly held at Howard High School, Bridgewater, in March, "Choosing an Occupation" was the topic presented to approximately 200 pupils, parents and teachers. "The Role of the Teacher in the Guidance Program" was discussed with about 60 principals and teachers at the Teachers' Institute held at Vineyard Haven, Martha's Vineyard in October. At a meeting of 38 members of the Natick PTA in March, a description of the "Essential Guidance Services Needed for Pupil Adjustment" was given. Meeting with four groups comprising 64 boys at the Milford High School Career Day, the "Vocational School Opportunities for Boys" were outlined. "Why Guidance Services are Needed in Our Schools" was the topic for discussion with 42 members of the West Brookfield-Warren PTA last May. The final address of the year was at the Auburn PTA meeting in June. The subject chosen was "Guidance Needs in Public Schools." There were 35 members present.

One of the items included in the final plan adopted at the Regional Conference of State Supervisors of Occupational Information and Guidance Services, held at Washington, D. C., was to try-out in several states the tentative evaluative criteria of guidance services developed at the conference. In cooperation with the Supervisor of Occupational Guidance and Placement, seven secondary schools were selected to experiment with this instrument by evaluating in their respective schools the guidance programs and the personnel performing guidance services, and also by criticizing constructively the adequacy of this instrument.

The schools included were the Arlington, Gloucester, New Bedford, Pittsfield and Weymouth High Schools, and the Pittsfield and Weymouth Vocational Schools. The results were interpreted by the State Supervisors and the find-

ings were reported to the U. S. Office of Education to be incorporated with similar reports from the other participating states. The combined reports will be part of the agenda of the National Conference of State Supervisors to be held at Washington in September. From the State standpoint, two important outcomes are expected, viz., an evaluation of guidance programs now in operation and information of the qualifications and training of the guidance workers now employed. In addition, this information will aid the Supervisors in their promotional activities.

Two questionnaires were sent to all State-aided vocational schools to (a) obtain information as to the extent of the guidance services in operation in these schools and (b) to procure a statement of the training and experience of the personnel doing guidance work. The results will be valuable in planning the organization of guidance programs and in providing in-service training for guidance personnel.

Other activities included serving as a member of the organization committee of the Greater Boston Vocational Guidance Association and the Harvard Teachers Association in preparing the Conference on Guidance held at Harvard College in April and as a member of a panel discussion on the organization and administration of guidance programs at the New England Conference of Branches of the National Vocational Guidance Association and the State Supervisors of Guidance held at Providence, in December.

A special survey to determine what additional vocational training opportunities should be provided, what changes should be contemplated in the present set-up, and the advisability of setting up a Jewelry Design course at the Attleboro Vocational School was conducted by members of the Vocational Division Staff under the leadership of Director Stratton. This service was responsible for organizing a follow-up study of the high school classes of 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1947 and the vocational school classes of 1945, 1946 and 1947. This part was concerned with the number of graduates and drop-outs during that period, those going on to higher education, the number of placements that were made and the type of work performed by those former students. The obtained information was included in the total survey report.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

for the year

July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948

LEGISLATION

The Legislature during the 1948 session upon the recommendation of the Board of Education amended section 22B, chapter 74 of the General Laws authorizing maintenance during training as appearing in the Tercentenary Edition by striking out, in line 3, the words, "not exceeding ten thousand dollars," — so as to read as follows: "Said state board for vocational education may expend, under rules and regulations made by it and approved by the governor and council, such sums as may be annually appropriated therefor, for the purpose of furnishing aid during rehabilitation to such persons as it shall deem able to profit by training." Approved, May 21, 1948.

HISTORICAL NOTE ON THE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICE IN MASSACHUSETTS

"The Rehabilitation Section of the Division of Vocational Education came into existence in 1921 when the Commonwealth accepted the provisions of an Act of Congress to promote the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment." Thus begin the paragraphs devoted to vocational rehabilitation in the Annual Report of the Department of Education for the year ending November 30, 1928. In that report, it will be noted, the Division of Vocational Education marked the twentieth anniversary of the opening of the first state-aided day vocational school in Massachusetts by reviewing the steps that had led to its establishment. As part of that division, the Rehabilitation Section traced in detail its own briefer history and its accepted duties in terms of basic philosophy, organization, policies, and procedures, and presented an imposing array of illustrative case histories. It remains an informative statement of interest to anyone studying the development of this now thoroughly accepted field of public service. As twenty years have passed since that full report, it seems logical to note what changes of emphasis have developed in two decades. As the Rehabilitation Section was from the first geared to the Industrial Accident Board by statute, the Report of 1928 states in a sort of preamble the three premises upon which all industrial accident compensation has developed: "(a) The employed citizen has the right to safety and health protection in his place of employment and toil; it is cheaper to prevent accident and illness than to pay for them afterwards; (b) Those who are injured are entitled to assistance during disability; (c) The injured and ill are entitled to the surgical and medical aid necessary to promote their physical

rehabilitation. Vocational rehabilitation is the embodiment of a fourth principle logically following the other three: (d) The handicapped are entitled to vocational rehabilitation for their proper reinstatement in industrial and economic life."

In 1928 this fourth principle was still fighting for recognition. Given impetus by the generally recognized rights of workmen injured in the course of their employment and by the Smith-Sears Act in 1918 which provided vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans of the first world war, the Civilian Vocational Rehabilitation Act had been enacted by the 66th Congress and signed by President Wilson on June 2, 1920, but appropriations were provided for only three years. Even after several extensions of the original Act, authorization was not permanently assured until 1935. In general terms, the Act permitted financial aid from federal funds appropriated on a population allotment for a dollar-for-dollar matching basis with state funds to the amount appropriated by the Legislature of any state that had accepted the Act and submitted a plan for work with handicapped individuals on a case-work basis, the whole being developed as a state program. The Report of 1928 continues: "The aim of vocational rehabilitation is to render disabled persons fit to engage in remunerative occupations. The problem resolves itself into several phases: (a) physical restoration, (b) maintenance, (c) advisement, (d) re-education, (e) placement." All of these fell within the province of the Rehabilitation Section in 1928 except physical restoration which was provided 15 years later by an amendment to the original Federal Act and in this way all these important functions finally became essential parts of the vocational rehabilitation services.

Fortunately, all training given as part of vocational rehabilitation, either at schools or under employment conditions, was from the outset of the work held to be part of the public educational system of the Commonwealth available without cost to, or investigation into the financial standing of any physically handicapped client whose planned objective required further education. Training remains in 1948 an essential consideration in every rehabilitation plan undertaken by the counselors.

Briefly, however, as the Report of 1928 is studied in contrast with the year's work in 1947-48, it is clear that the greatest changes in the service from a case-work point of view have come about:

)1 by a steady increase in cases from a wide variety of public and private agencies in addition to cases referred by the Department of Industrial Accidents with which active cooperation is still maintained;)2 by increased care in obtaining full general medical data in the case of each applicant as well as a careful medical description of the vocational handicap prior to acceptance of a client;)3 by the inclusion for services of the emotionally unstable and the mentally ill when they can clearly benefit by carefully planned vocational and other services and be placed in employment;)4 by liberalized interpretation of what types of vocational training may be undertaken through rehabilitation so that there is now opportunity to provide basic preparation to meet

life under the limitations of physical impairment as the client moves toward the job objective;)5 by the addition of physical restoration services that aid substantially in correcting disabilities that are employment handicaps for those clients whose disabilities are static and who are unable to finance for themselves recommended medical and surgical service.

With all these additional steps toward reaching the ideal goal of rehabilitation in general terms, vocational rehabilitation still must concern itself strongly and primarily with the vocational and occupational phase of work for the handicapped and must test itself for success in specific terms of employment after rehabilitation services have been rendered. Here the Report of 1928 and that of 1948 see eye to eye.

ADMINISTRATION AND PROCEDURE

As the 1928 report explains, the vocational rehabilitation service was first administered by the director of Vocational Education to whom the supervisor of the Rehabilitation Section was responsible. As a result of the passage of Public Law 113 in 1943, radical changes were made in the established administration. On April 1, 1944, the Rehabilitation Section became a division in the Massachusetts Department of Education. Whereas formerly members of the rehabilitation staff had visited all parts of the state as they were needed, division offices are now established in six Massachusetts cities. Administration is carried on through an office in the State Education Building in Boston where the Director, the supervisor of case-work services, the supervisor of physical restoration, and a part-time medical consultant have their headquarters. District supervisors and their staffs deal directly with clients and develop in their behalf programs of physical restoration, training, and eventual placement. Financially, by the amendment of 1943 the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal Security Agency, now meets a greater share of the cost of the program than did the Federal Board for Vocational Education in 1928. Not only are case services still financed on the matching basis originally established by the Act, but the full cost of administering the program and of vocational guidance and placement is provided from federal funds. The service itself remains specialized work with handicapped adults on an individual case-work basis. When an assistant supervisor, often called a rehabilitation counselor, is assigned a case, that supervisor is responsible for the development of a program for the handicapped person through counsel and guidance, for then arranging the details of securing needed services in the community, and is eventually interested in the adjustment of the person into employment as nearly as possible allied to the vocational objective toward which the individual plan is laid out.

In general the rehabilitation counselor's work with the client is carried on by a progressive plan. A "survey" interview gives opportunity for a full telling of the client's own story. He recounts his education, past industrial experience, and talks of his physical handicap as it

limits his day to day activities and affects his vocational adjustment, present situation, and needs. The counselor thus has an opportunity to form some opinion as to the client's attitude and general personality. The counselor must also at this time make plans with the client to secure necessary medical data in order that as soon as possible there may be a clear understanding by both counselor and client as to the description and the degree of the vocational handicap which has brought the client to apply for rehabilitation service. The counselor at this time explains the service to the client in more detail than he has probably known of it previously. Often the counselor wishes to arrange not only for the general medical examination which is required to assist in determining eligibility and is given by a physician of the client's choice, but also for a specialist's opinion in regard to the disabling handicap itself and may also, if it appears advisable, make tentative plans for vocational testing of the client. After this first interview, the counselor often secures school marks and references from past employers and may make a home visit as preliminary to further counsel and guidance. As the medical information is submitted, it is reviewed by the medical consultant in the district office who notes limitations necessary during training or for proper placement and may request such further medical information as he feels is needed. Thereafter a counseling interview gives the counselor and the client opportunity to plan a job-goal feasible in consideration of all the known factors, including availability of employment in the field selected. The counselor has an opportunity to interpret the whole rehabilitation situation to the client and at this time often calls on a number of community resources to give the client direct help and the program additional stability. If at this time it is clear that the service primarily needed is medical or surgical treatment, the case becomes one for further planning by the counselor with the supervisor of physical restoration and the chief medical consultant of the division. If the vocational objective requires the client to have specialized training, the counselor arranges for such training at a public or private school, for employment training at a business establishment or at a sheltered shop, or under a tutor. Each rehabilitation plan is individual. Training service is purchased from training agencies in the community on a per capita basis and the client-trainee enters training as any other resident of the State would do. If transportation is to be provided by the division, the client must show his inability to obtain it from any other source and may only then have this and other supplementary services supplied to him during the training period. Throughout the training, counselor and trainee are in touch with one another so that any problems that develop may be dealt with at an early stage. If no training is indicated for a client, a plan toward placement is made and here again the counselor frequently calls on other services for their cooperation or makes direct suggestions to the client that he approach employers or the counselor may canvass for employment on behalf of the client. A client who has completed training is placed into employment often achieved with the cooperation of other agencies, such as the training agency or the State Employment Service. After placement, the counselor follows up on the job to make

sure that the client is suitably placed for his physical capacities and to make minor adjustments valuable in insuring greater stability of employment. The opportunities that the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation offers are thus firmly grounded on the client-counselor relationship.

Counsel, guidance, medical and vocational diagnosis, training when it is indicated, and assistance in regard to placement can all be furnished to an eligible client likely to benefit from them without cost and without investigation as to what financial resources the client may have. On the other hand, surgical and medical treatment, transportation in connection with either training or treatment, books, tools, artificial appliances, and maintenance during training are services which can be rendered to clients accepted for service when they can present evidence that they themselves cannot pay for them.

COOPERATION

The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation is designed to furnish services to the vocationally handicapped for the particular object of making them satisfactory wage earners. In doing this work, the division becomes a community resource and performs a special function in relation to all the other agencies in the community that deal with the health and welfare of the people. Routine, sometimes automatic referral of handicapped clients in need of physical restoration and training services is made to the division by public and private social agencies, hospitals, clinics, and health organizations throughout the state and the development of a successful rehabilitation plan is always greatly facilitated by the continued interest of any referring agency. Members of the division in turn familiarize themselves with the purposes of and opportunities offered by other agencies and ask for their assistance in behalf of clients who stand in need of services additional or supplementary to those available from the division itself. Since Massachusetts communities are for the most part long-established, the division in this state is fortunate in having access to many trained workers who willingly carry a part of the adjustment in those cases they refer the division for specific rehabilitation services and are generous in their help toward those rehabilitant clients whom they accept for assistance supplementary to the vocational services of the division. Important to the division is the fact that these cooperating agencies are instrumental in locating disabled persons in the community for whom specialized planning is advisable. Formally recognized agreements exist between the division and certain other public agencies. The Department of Industrial Accidents refers on specially prepared forms the names of those who have been injured at work and whose injuries have been sufficiently extensive and disabling to prevent return to their former employment. Three hundred seventy-three persons have been referred to the Division from the Department of Industrial Accidents in 1947-48. The Crippled Children's Services refer the young people they have served in the clinics throughout the state as workers note they are of employable age and need vocational guidance. Twenty-eight

of these young people have been referred during the current year. To the State Employment Offices, the Division frequently sends clients who have sufficiently recognized skills and techniques to be in need primarily of placement, while the Employment Service directs to the division those without skills or clearly in need of some service, such as the replacement of a worn artificial appliance or vocational training. From this source one hundred and fifty-five persons have been referred over the last twelve months. The Massachusetts Division of the Blind in the Department of Education refers to the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation the cases of those who have limited vision in terms of industrial and occupational demands but who are not legally blind, while this division makes sure that those who are entitled to help from the Division of the Blind are referred there for service. From the Division of the Blind, rehabilitation counselors receive a great deal of help as to how better employment adjustments can be made for the partially sighted. The assistance of the many other public and private agencies which make careful study of their clients before referral is gratefully acknowledged. It is often through their help, as some of the illustrative cases show, that the division staff are able to carry through successful rehabilitation plans in spite of the frequently complicated social situation of their clients. Individual staff members of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation have close contacts with other social agencies and serve as members of committees of related agencies. Acknowledgment is made also of the sincere cooperation and interest of training agencies throughout the state.

PHYSICAL RESTORATION SERVICES

Physical restoration, a service designed to remove or substantially reduce physical or mental handicaps of the vocationally disabled in order to make them employable or more advantageously employed, became a reality in Massachusetts as a result of the 1943 amendment to the Federal Act. This service had long been recognized as essential in any comprehensive program of vocational rehabilitation as may be noted in the Report of the year 1928. Following the amendment to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, physical restoration, which provides medical, surgical, and psychiatric treatment and necessary auxiliary services, was added to the program and the vocational rehabilitation division could only then for the first time offer a complete rehabilitation service. No longer is it necessary to train "around" a disability if the disability can be removed or alleviated within a reasonable length of time.

Service

The applicant must be in economic need of the medical services recommended and must have a disability which is considered to be "static", i. e., relatively stable, slowly progressive or chronic but amenable to treatment. Hospital care given by the division is limited to ninety days. The choice and preference of the applicant for doctor and hospital are respected and the continuity of medical

care carefully considered. The patient-physician relationship is nurtured and the participation of physicians fostered through explanation of the services and methods of procedure.

A professional advisory committee, comprised of several physicians and representatives of the allied medical professions, was appointed in 1944 to assist in setting standards for the medical program and to give professional advice. The organization of the physical restoration service began with the appointment of a medical consultant and a supervisor of physical restoration. During 1945, an amendment to the state plan, setting forth the scope, standards and procedures for the physical restoration program and the fee schedule for the purchase of medical care from professional personnel and agencies, was prepared for the approval of the federal office. The help of the professional advisory committee proved to be of inestimable value in the preparation of this material. Applicants for the service of the division are asked to have a general medical examination before being considered for service in order that the general health of the applicant may be evaluated. At first all general medical examination records were reviewed by the medical consultant before the applicants were accepted for service, a procedure which entailed sending case material from the district offices to the administration office for approval. During the present year, however, district medical consultants have been appointed. These consultants are all staff members of hospitals which are classified in the A group by the American College of Surgeons and the American Medical Association. The district medical consultants now review the case material in the district offices and are available for personal consultation with the counselors. The concept of a team of skilled workers planning for the rehabilitation of the handicapped can thus be achieved in the district offices by the medical and vocational rehabilitation personnel. Availability of the district medical consultants is a valuable factor in rehabilitation planning. Only those cases in which medical, surgical, or psychiatric care is a part of the rehabilitation plan are still sent to the administration office for final action by the chief medical consultant and approval by the director. The vocational counselor in the district office is consulted and receives reports during the progress of the physical restoration services which are being provided to his client.

The district offices have the responsibility for the approval of artificial appliances and for carrying out the procedures and policies. In order to insure proper fitting and use of artificial limbs furnished trainees, the division now requires that an examination of the client's stump be made by an orthopedic specialist and that a report be received from him, stating that the stump is in good condition for fitting before the prosthesis is ordered. In cases involving the purchase of artificial limbs, a chest X-ray and any other X-rays recommended by the orthopedic specialist are obtained. There are several agencies in Boston which offer service for instruction in the use of prostheses and the division has endeavored to discover other agencies and professional personnel throughout the state from whom

instruction in the use of prostheses can be obtained.

The district medical consultants have met with the administrative staff including the district supervisors to discuss medical policies and procedures. This conference gave the medical consultants a chance to contribute their ideas on the physical restoration procedures as they are now set up and helped to clarify their conception of the program.

Talks on medical subjects have been arranged for staff meetings. The chief medical consultant discussed general phases of the physical restoration program as well as the need for instruction in the use of artificial arms and legs. Talks were given on heart disease by the president of the New England Heart Association and on orthopedic conditions by an orthopedic specialist who is a member of the professional advisory committee.

No meetings of this advisory committee were necessary during this past year, but several members of the committee have been asked for advice in specific matters having to do with their specialties. The committee had been active in the first year of the physical restoration program, when the plan and fee schedule were being written. The representative of the Massachusetts Medical Society enlisted the help of the Rehabilitation Committee of that Society, of which he is chairman, to set up a preliminary fee schedule as a basis on which the division could work. The representative of the Massachusetts Hospital Association invited the Board of the Massachusetts Hospital Association to meet with the personnel of the division to discuss cooperation and payment for hospital care. Members of the committee who were physicians met as a technical advisory committee in the organization of the fee schedule, with division staff members, prior to its submission to the Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation for final approval. The work of 1948 has profited by the excellent foundation that was laid in earlier months.

Arrangements were made by the representative of the Massachusetts Medical Society with the editor of the New England Journal of Medicine for the publication of an article concerning the work of the division. In the issue of December 18, 1947, "The Doctor and Vocational Rehabilitation for Civilians in Massachusetts" was published, re-emphasizing the material in the pamphlet of similar name sent out by the Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to all members of the American Medical Association throughout the country in July, 1947.

Hospital Relations

Hospital relations have been initiated in accordance with the plans set forth in the forms for computing hospital costs which are furnished to the division by the Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. These "Hospital Statements of Reimbursable Cost" are used all over the country by several federal agencies granting aid to the states for purchase of medical care. A hospital completes the cost statement, giving the all-inclusive per diem cost for in-patients and the all-inclusive per visit cost for out-patients. Copies are sent to government

agencies operating under this system and the agencies pay for service rendered to their clients, according to individual agreements between the hospital and the agencies. This form has helped to unify methods used by hospitals in arriving at costs.

In planning for the purchase of hospital care, the division set a ceiling rate of $8 per day for in-patients, to include all necessary services. The rate was satisfactory in the first years of the physical restoration program but, during the past year of increasing costs of hospital operation, the maximum rate set by the division has been below the cost per patient-day in most of the larger hospitals in the state. Despite this fact, the majority of hospitals have been willing to admit the clients of the division for the necessary hospital care.

Representatives of the division have visited several hospitals and discussed the aims of the program with administrators, members of medical staffs, and social service departments in an effort to facilitate admissions and cooperative procedures. Long waiting lists and hospital policies concerning the admission of cases of elective surgery, in which category all the cases of this division fall, have necessitated weeks of waiting for some clients in spite of the efforts of both the surgeons providing care and the personnel of the division.

Provision of medical care by the division is limited to clients who are unable to pay for their medical care. This group includes those people who may have sufficient income to meet all ordinary expenses yet lack a surplus for the additional cost of medical and hospital services. Also included are persons who may be able to meet part but not all the costs of the medical care they require. The division has served several clients who have had hospital insurance but have been unable to meet the expenses of medical and convalescent service.

The division submitted an article concerning its services to the Division of Maternal and Child Health for publication in the May, 1948, issue of "Contact Number," the bulletin of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health which is sent to school administrators and school physicians. This was particularly timely since it was near the end of the school year when teachers are making vocational plans with handicapped children and their parents.

Articles concerning vocational rehabilitation have been submitted to the State Department of Public Health for inclusion in the "Manual on Tuberculosis for Nurses" and "Guide to School Health."

Vocational rehabilitation is included among the subjects taught in some professional schools connected with the universities and

colleges in Boston. Representatives of the division have addressed classes in schools of social work, nursing, and occupational therapy. Talks have also been given to nursing schools and social service departments of hospitals. The psychiatric social consultant of the Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation was the featured speaker at the fall meeting of the New England Division of Psychiatric Social Workers. Vocational rehabilitation was included in the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work in the Institute discussing medical social team work.

MAINTENANCE

Need for specialized training in an employment field new to the client or for retraining or a brush-up course in one already familiar to him is often clearly indicated to a counselor on first interviewing a handicapped person. The problem which at once arises as to how the client is to live without income during such training may prevent full consideration of an obviously good plan. To remedy this situation and to correct the injustice which would make training possible for some handicapped applicants who can secure support and closed to others without resources, funds have been made available to the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation for the specific purpose of maintaining trainees who can show lack of financial resources to carry them through a period of profitable training. The investigation which determines such financial need is made in each case by the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare and final approval of use of maintenance funds is based on their report to the division. In order that the most constructive use may be made of the available money, the division has established certain policies in regard to its use: the selected job objective is usually not remote in point of time and should carry more than reasonable assurance as to placement; no living costs during training are paid to a member of a household who is already being carried as part of the family without contribution from him. Often these funds are called on when a client must go away from his own town to get a course of needed training and is therefore under an additional expense. In no other phase of rehabilitation is the cooperation of public and private health and welfare agencies so much welcomed as in this matter of maintenance, and the division has reason to be especially grateful for their help with problems that indirectly involve expenses connected with maintenance but which cannot technically be paid from the maintenance money.

Since 1923 the division has had access to money for maintaining trainees during the period of vocational training. A table in the 1928 report showed its value to the 30 handicapped persons maintained up to that time. In the 20 years since, 235 additional persons have benefited by the maintenance program which continues to be of inestimable value both in fact and in the building of the morale of prospective rehabilitants.

In 1947-48 sixteen persons applied for maintenance and after

full investigation were found eligible to receive assistance. Training objectives for this group were as follows:

Accountant	Laboratory technician
Animal husbandman	Linotype operator
Automobile mechanic	Male stenographer
Business administrator	Photofluographic operator
Dental hygienist	Teacher
Domestic science teacher	X-ray technician

STATISTICS

The statistical tables shown in the last two annual reports have been continued. Table I — Summary of case load for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948. Table II — Sources of new cases for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948. Table III — Report of services for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948.

During the fiscal year July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948, 374 persons were placed in training by the Division, making a total of 5950 training programs from August 1921 to June 30, 1948.

Each year a s tudy has been made of persons placed in employment and rehabilitated during that year for the purpose of comparing their earning power before and after their cases were referred to the Rehabilitation Division. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, 530 persons were classified as rehabilitated by the division, making a total number of 5825 persons rehabilitated.

For the group rehabilitated during the above period, the average weekly wage at the date of reference was $15.07 as against $32.45 after rehabilitation, showing an increase of $17.38 per week, per capita, or the sum of $478,992.80 for the entire number. The total annual earnings for the group amount to $894,332.00.

The 419 occupations for which training was provided for 5950 trainees during the period July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1948 include the following:

Accountant
Advertising designer
Agriculturist
Aircraft engine mechanic
Airplane maintenance man
Animal husbandman
Architect
Architectural engineer
Armature winder
Artificial limb maker
Artist
  Advertising
  Commercial
  Photo engraving
Assembler
  Bench
  Brushes
  Kitchen equipment
  Musical instruments
  Tag machine
Attendant nurse
Automatic screw machine operator
Automobile worker
  Battery repairman
  Body worker
  Body worker and welder
  Carburetor repairman
  Electric worker and repairman
  Garage helper
  General automobile mechanic
  Ignition man
  Polisher
  Radio installer and servicer
  Refinisher
  Simonizer
  Washer
Bacteriologist
Baker
Bandage roller
Baking machine operator
Barber
Bench worker

Beautician
Billfold maker
Billing machine operator
Binder - cardboards
Bindery repairman
Blueprint reader and estimator
Bookbinder
Bookkeeper
Bookkeeping machine operator
Brace maker
Braid tacker
Brass engraver
Bricklayer
Broom maker
Brush maker
Brush and spray painter
Bucket driller
Buffer
Builder and estimator
Button stitcher and inspector
Cabinet maker
Caner and upholsterer
Carpenter
Cashier
Caterer
Cementer
Chauffeur
Chef
Chemist
  Research
  Textile
Children's dress designer
Cigar box trimmer
Cigar maker
Claim examiner
Cleanser and dyer
Clerk
  Bank
  Cost
  Credit interviewer
  Factory
  File
  Gate
  General office
  Hotel desk
  Insurance
  Maintenance supply room
  Office machine operator
  Payroll
  Priorities
  Production
  Receiving - weigher and checker
  Record textile
  Shipping
  Stock - ladies' pocketbooks
  Stock and sales
  Time
  Typist
Clock and watch repairman
Clothes presser and cleaner
Cloth cutter
Cloth designer
Clothes marker - steam dye house
Clothes sorter and mender
Commercial letterer
Compositor
  Hand
  Machine
Comptometer operator
Cook
Cook's helper
Cornet player
Cosmetologist
Costume designer
Dairyman
Dental hygienist
Dental mechanic
Die worker
  Filer - tool company
  Setter
  Reamer
Dietician
Diet kitchen helper
Doctor of medicine
Domestic
Draftsman
  Architectural
  Electrical
  Mechanical
  Structural
  Tracer
Dressmaker
Drill press operator
Edge cutter - stationery
Ediphone and switchboard operator
Electrician
Electrician's helper
Electric welder
Elevator operator
Embalmer and funeral director
Engineer
  Chemical
  Electrical
  Mechanical
  Stationary
Engraver
Estate caretaker
Estimator and salesman
Estimator - tiling
Eye glass inspector
Factory worker
Farmer
Farm helper
Filer
  Machine shop
  Saws

First class lineman
Floral designer
Floriculturist
Florist
Folder - infants' and children's underwear
Foreman
  Assistant
  Furniture repair shop
  Laborer
  Machinist
Forging inspector
Frankfurter linker
Fur worker
Gardener and landscaper
Garment alteration worker
Gas engine operator
General office worker
General helper - print shop
Gluer - luggage manufacturing
Greenhouse management and
  ornamental planter
Grinding machine operator
Grocery chain store manager
Groundman and lineman
Hairdresser
Ham pickler
Handbag repairer
Hand box maker
Handcuff fitter
Handicraft supervisor
Hand presser - clothing
Hand weaver
Hand wood-carver
Heating and ventilating engineer
Hoffman press operator
Horticulturist
Hosiery repairer
Hospital attendant
Hotel maintenance man
Household appliance repairman
Housekeeper
Inspector
  Cloth
  Radio
  Small assembly
Insurance collector
Insurance underwriter
Interior decorator
Invisible weaver
Iron worker - ornamental
Janitor
Jewelry maker
Jewelry repairman
Journalist
Key punch operator
Knitter - stocking machine
Laboratory technician
Laboratory worker
Laborer, general
Land title examiner
Large order cook
Lathe operator
Laundry worker
Lawyer
Layout man
Lens grinder
Librarian
Linotype operator
Locksmith
Machine designer
Machinist
Machinist assembler
Machinist's apprentice
Masseur
Matron
Mattress maker
Meat cutter
Mechanic
  Airplane
  Automobile
Medical receptionist
Medical technician
Merchandiser
Messenger and tester
Metal pattern maker
Metal production assembler
Metal sorter and salvager
Mica splicer
Mink farmer
Mill hand
Milliner
Milling machine operator
Mirror maker and glass cutter
Monotype keyboard operator
Motion picture operator
Multigraph operator
Museum cataloguer
Musical instrument manufacturer
Newspaper reporter
Nickel plater
Novelty manufacturer
Novelty worker
Nurse - male
Nursemaid
Nursery attendant
Nutritionist
Occupational therapist
Office assistant
Oil burner maintenance man
Oiler
Optical worker
Optician
Optometrist
Order clerk - wholesale plumbing
Organist
Orthopedic shoemaker

Painter
Painter and paper hanger
Paper inspector and sorter
Paper machine tender
Pattern maker
Pharmacist
Photo engraver
  Etcher
  Retoucher
  Printer
Photofluoroscopic operator
Photographer
  Colorer
  Colorer and air brush worker
  Commercial
  Printer and developer
Photographer's assistant
Photostat operator
Piano worker
  Action maker
  Finisher
  Polisher
  Tuner
Picture frame maker and gilder
Planer and shaper operator
Plaster model cleaner and repairer
Plaster modeler
Plastic moulding machine operator
Plumber's helper
Podiatrist
Pottery worker
Poultry husbandman
Power and hand sewer
Power machine stitcher
Precision instrument assembler
Press feeder
Press feeder and hand compositor
Pressman
Proof reader
Punch press operator
Rabbit keeper
Radar laboratory worker
Radio manufacturing worker
  Solderer
  Tester
Radio worker
  Announcer
  Operator
  Service man
  Technician
Raincoat assembler
Rattan worker
Reed worker
Refrigerator service man
Rehabilitation worker - tuberculosis

Repairman of
  Electrical appliances
  Household utensils
  Radio
  Speedometer
Research worker - electrical laboratory
Retinner and solderer
Rodman
Routing machine operator
Salesman
  Antiques
  Engineer - air conditioning
  Scientific instruments
Sand bobber
Script writer
Seamstress
Secretary
  Executive
  Medical
  Office
Set up man - textiles
Sheet metal worker
Shipper
Shoe worker
  Bottom finisher
  Cementer - ladies' shoes
  Cutter
  Edge trimmer
  Goodyear stitcher
  Laster
  Pattern designer
  Pump stitcher
  Shoe shiner and hat cleaner
  Skiver
  Treer
  Vamper
Short story writer
Show card writer
Sign painter
Sign painter and letterer
Silk presser
Silk spotter
Silk winder - fishing tackle
Silversmith
Slip cover and drapery maker
Soft fitter - pistols and revolvers
Solderer - hard and soft metal
Spinner
Stained glass window maker
Stapling machine operator - handbags
Steel engraver
Stenographer
Stenographer and bookkeeper
Stock boy

Stock clerk
Stock keeper
Stock record and inventory clerk
Surgical instrument maker
Surveyor
Tailor
Tapping machine operator
Taxi driver
Teacher
  Arts and crafts
  Child care and practice
  Commercial
  Home economics
  Junior high school
  Kindergarten
  Nursery school
Technician, chemical laboratory
Telegraph operator
Telephone operator
Teletype operator
Tester - electric refrigerators
Textile worker
Theatre manager
Tile setter
Time control man
Tire builder
Tool designer
Tool keeper
Tool maker
Traffic manager
Trimmer - rubber goods
Truck letterer
Trumpet player
Typesetter and press feeder
Typewriter repairer and salesman
Upholsterer
Waitress
Watch and jewelry repairman
Watch repairer
Watchman
Weaver - hand looms
Welder
  Electric arc
  Oxyacetylene
Wholesale pharmaceutical advertiser
Window dresser
Wire brazer
Wood finisher
Wood heeler
Wood turner
Woodworker
Wool comber
Wool sorter
Worsted sewer
X-ray technician

ILLUSTRATIVE CASES

The cases cited below were known to the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation during the period 1947-48. They belong to the number successfully rehabilitated during the period covered by this report.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING

A young woman, 26 years old, graduate of a high school, was referred to the division by the neuro-psychiatric clinic of a hospital where she had long been medically followed. After an initial breakdown at the age of 16, her illness had taken several forms, but she was especially afraid of being out of her home alone. She made real effort to help herself and was referred to the division at the point when planning for permanent employment was considered feasible by the hospital. The young woman still had many problems. For purposes of establishing work-tolerance and getting back in touch with people, she was working some hours a day selling in a neighborhood grocery. Her abilities, as shown by tests secured by the division, were above average. Specialized training for clerical employment was being urged on her by her family and friends but she was fearful to begin training for she did not feel sure she could carry through successfully and did not wish to fail. The greatest care was taken by the rehabilitation counselor to show her how she came to have some

of her anxieties and she clearly benefited by these personal conferences at the rehabilitation office. It was decided by the girl after these conferences that she would go to the public evening school for commercial training to demonstrate to herself that she was equal to the required work. Her need for approval was met by the division's appreciation of the good work she did there in the months that followed and by the counselor's appreciation of the courage that it had taken for her to make the first move toward suitable employment. She attended school throughout the winter and, as the term was ending, the counselor interested an employer in trying her out as an accounts receivable clerk, a job for which her careful conscientiousness well fitted her. Though arrangements were made by the division at the time of placement for her to have time for hospital check-ups, the clinic soon felt that she was keeping so well that she need not be regularly followed. She talked over with the counselor her feeling that she was more lonely in the office work than she had been on the grocery job but understood when it was explained to her that friendship with fellow employees took time to develop. She is now most satisfactorily employed as a clerk at $28.00 a week. There is no doubt that help from the division gave this young woman courage to make a satisfactory adjustment in the community.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING

In a motor accident, a 17-year-old girl lost her left arm two inches below the elbow. The shock to her personality and the need for her to readjust herself were at first tremendous problems both for the girl and her parents. Referred to the Vocational Rehabilitation Division, the girl, though self-conscious and unhappy, faced the situation and agreed that the counselor might talk over the matter of her returning to school with the principal and teachers. The conference with the school authorities led to the suggestion that an artificial arm would make her school adjustment easier. The parents were able to pay only a part of the cost of the arm and the division furnished the rest of the money needed for its purchase. She returned to a carefully planned commercial course and graduated from high school conscious that she could in time become a useful wage-earner. Then the division arranged advanced commercial training for her and placed her for a year in a business school. There she took a stenographic course with special emphasis on one-handed typing in which she attained a speed of more than forty words. She is now working as a private stenographer with a small company, earning $25.00 weekly, and has overcome the limitation of her severe disability.

EMPLOYMENT TRAINING

A 16-year-old girl completing her first year in high school was introduced to the vocational rehabilitation counselor by a psychiatric social worker in the hope that the division could help the girl obtain work which would be both safe for her and interesting enough to keep her from worrying about the fainting spells and memory lapses which she had recently developed. Doctors had diagnosed the young woman's difficulty as epilepsy, probably of the grand mal type, and were trying

various medicines to control her seizures. She was considerably overweight which was felt to be a second employment handicap, and for this condition also she was under care at a hospital clinic. As the rehabilitation worker found out as soon as good counseling relations had been established, her discouragement was aggravated by her home situation since she resented her parents' poverty and, though full of anxiety about how she was to find work, longed to be economically independent. Vocational tests furnished to the division showed that she had average intelligence with some special appreciation of color and design. The division felt the need for further diagnostic study and requested it from the hospital. A number of electro-encephalograms were then taken and revealed that, contrary to the original impression, no genuine epilepsy was present. Nevertheless the hysteria, from which it was now evident that the girl was suffering, still required a careful approach to industry. A series of visits to employers by the counselor resulted in the discovery of an opportunity for her to try an examining job in a well-run garment factory. It was made clear to the girl that she need not feel under any special strain since this opening was to be regarded for a few weeks as training where she need not attempt rapid production immediately. She enjoyed the work and within three months was sufficiently skilled to receive a small bonus. As the rehabilitation counselor had hoped, her health improved and her seizures stopped entirely as soon as she had made good on the job. Through the help she received in correct diagnosis, vocational advice and counsel, and the employment training opportunity, she is now employed full time earning $23.00 a week.

TUTORIAL TRAINING

A salesman with a wife and two children became ill with infantile paralysis when he was 35 years old. The total paralysis below the waist which resulted kept him in a wheel chair though his keen mind and able hands were unimpaired. Some native artistic ability made him attempt art work in his home, but it proved entirely unprofitable and the office of Aid to Dependent Children which was aiding the family referred him to the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. After the rehabilitation counselor's initial interview at the man's home, it was arranged that a watchmaker should interview him and test his finger dexterity and his interest in watch-repairing. Since he showed genuine aptitude for the work as well as a high degree of interest, the Division arranged that a tutor who was a jeweler and watch repairer should give the man weekly lessons at the man's home, leaving each time a great deal of practice work and special problems to be done before the next lesson. The cost of this instruction was borne by the Division, while an expensive work-bench, specially designed for the man's needs, and tools as they were required were purchased through the cooperation of the Infantile Paralysis Fund. After more than a year of instruction, the man began to make small repairs on watches and to work up customers in his own neighborhood. As he began to solicit more business, a private agency provided the cost of advertising in a local paper. He is now clearing $20.00 a week and will be able in time to earn still more.

PHYSICAL RESTORATION

Scars from burns may be extremely disabling, particularly on the hands, when finger motion is restricted by contractures from burns. A young woman, 30 years of age, whose hands had been badly burned in attempting to put out a fire in her home several months previously, was referred to the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation by a surgeon who believed that more flexibility could be given to her fingers by plastic surgery. Her hands were covered by thickened scars which were extremely unsightly. She was not only unemployable but extremely depressed and self-conscious. She was living alone in a room as her family did not reside in Boston. She was without money and had no job. After a complete investigation, hospitalization and surgical treatment by the surgeon of her choice were furnished by the Division. Within a few months after this successful operation, she secured employment as a packer in a factory earning $27.00 a week, is happy in her employment and much better adjusted in her social relationships.

Wages, however good, do not stretch far when a man's wife and one child are both ill in a hospital for extended periods and two other children must be boarded out in foster homes. A 40-year old man, employed as a waiter in a large commercial hotel, could not manage to save enough money for artificial dentures which were essential to retaining his job. On application to the Division, he was furnished with upper and lower dentures which have decidedly improved his appearance and consequently his employability in a job which entails meeting many people. Now, with job security, he is much better able to handle his family problems which otherwise would be overwhelming.

A saleswoman, 31 years old, handicapped by an ankylosed hip and a knock-knee deformity, came to the Rehabilitation office to ask for help in obtaining surgical treatment. She had been told by an orthopedic specialist that a well-known orthopedic surgeon in Boston could do an operation on her hip which would make her able to walk and stand without pain. She was working in a small variety store, courageously ignoring discomfort. Her special talents, however, lay in sewing and styling and she planned, if she could be made physically able, to have a dressmaking business of her own. The plan for this particular woman seemed a sensible one since it insured some sedentary hours and gave opportunity for initiative. Inquiry into the history of the disability showed that some twenty years before she had had a mastoid infection from which suppurative arthritis had developed, resulting in ankylosis of the hip. The orthopedic specialist, whose services she had requested and to whom the division sent her for diagnosis and recommendations as to treatment, believed that her disability, even of such long duration, could be corrected by an arthroplasty of the hip, the operation about which she had heard. The young woman,

whose savings amounted to about $25.00, was insured under the semi-private plan of the Massachusetts Hospital Service (Blue Cross). She was unable to pay for surgical treatment and for the extra services not covered by the insurance, such as X-rays and convalescent care. Since the young woman was undoubtedly medically indigent, the division supplemented the Blue Cross insurance by paying the fees of the orthopedic specialist and the necessary auxiliary care. She had no family to whom she could return for convalescent care when she was ready to leave the hospital, so a convalescent home was found and her board there assumed by the division for a short time. When her recovery was such that she had a good range of motion in the hip, she returned to the hospital for the recommended osteotomy that would largely correct the knee deformity. Here again the costs of medical care beyond the hospitalization which was paid for by Blue Cross were assumed by the division. The problem of care while she recovered from this second serious operation was handled through the financial cooperation of the board of public welfare in the town of residence and a private agency which gave $25.00 to her for immediate small expenses. As the young woman grew stronger and moved with real freedom and no pain, she wrote that it was like a dream come true. Through the work of the counselor, she is now employed for herself as a dressmaker working up a clientèle for alterations and fittings and, to offset the fluctuation of income in the first months of this business venture, she also works as a clerk three hours each morning at the office of a health agency where she is much liked. Her total income at present is conservatively estimated at $25.00 a week.

MAINTENANCE

Working in a heavy industry during the war, a man, 35, formerly a billing clerk, broke down in health, was found to have pulmonary tuberculosis and admitted for care to a sanitorium. After a year the disease was considered arrested and a worker from the Tuberculosis Association referred the man to the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation for help in his return to employment. In addition to a semi-invalid wife, the man had two daughters in high school. The doctors felt it unwise for him to shoulder much financial responsibility at first and the rehabilitation counselor suggested that he should return to school in order to have a general brush-up and some special preparation for a high grade clerical job which would enable him to support his family without anxiety. The expense of the course was borne by the Division. The expenses of his wife and children were already carried by a Family Society and this agency agreed to continue support while the man was in training. The division after investigation provided the man himself with living expenses from the funds available to the division for maintenance of trainees during training programs. Training and maintenance continued for ten months. At the end of this period, the man was placed in office employment and took over his own support, continuing training at evening school until he was ready for more exacting employment. He is now earning $58.00 a week and is in good health.

COORDINATION SERVICE

A 34-year-old high school graduate with a wife and two children came to the office at the urging of his sister who was disturbed at seeing him so unhappy about his inability to support his family adequately. Infantile paralysis at the age of three had seriously affected his left leg. He moved with a marked limp and visibly bore his weight on the side of the deformed foot of the shortened leg. Because he had been able to find nothing better within his physical limitations, he had been employed for some time on a monotonous job as elevator operator in a small building but had just left it. The rehabilitation counselor felt that he had potentialities for far better employment and therefore arranged for the general medical examination necessary prior to service. This examination revealed the need for further orthopedic opinion and for extensive dentistry. The orthopedic specialist made a recommendation that the useless foot which was likely at any time to give the man trouble should be amputated. On account of the seriousness of the necessary decision, the opinion of a second specialist was secured and he concurred in the belief that an amputation was the best thing for the young man. Since financially the family was without resources, the rehabilitation counselor described the proposed physical restoration procedures to the local supervisor of Aid to Dependent Children, explaining that the man would be unable to care for his family for some weeks. In a fine spirit of cooperation this agency agreed to furnish maintenance to the family from the time the man entered the hospital until he was once more self-supporting. During the weeks of waiting before the surgeon could operate, a training period on a bookkeeping machine reviewed some of the business training the young man had had in high school. Through the use of rehabilitation funds, both the operation and hospitalization were financed for the young man. After an uneventful recovery, an artificial leg was furnished by the division and a series of physio-therapy treatments to assist the young man to wear it as soon as possible to the best advantage. It was agreed that dental care and new dentures were necessary and would be provided by a cooperating public agency at the request of the division. All these procedures took about fifteen months. It is said that he walks so well that no one who is not told knows that he has an artificial leg. He is now employed as a bookkeeping machine operator. On this job he carries considerable responsibility and earns $48.00 a week and is now well able to take care of his wife and family.

TABLE I.

SUMMARY OF CASE LOAD
Fiscal Year July 1, 1947 — June 30, 1948.

1. Cases receiving services 1,814

   a. Closed — rehabilitated — placement in employment following services 130

   b. Closed — rehabilitation services — interview counseling, guidance 149

   c. Closed — serviced — not employed because of personal factors, illness, aggravated disability, death 36

   d. Closed — transferred to other agency 5

   e. Live-case roll (in process of rehabilitation on June 30, 1948) 1,414

2. Cases referred and closed after investigation..... 942
   (Services declined: services not needed; individual not eligible; individual not sufficiently cooperative to make rehabilitation possible; individual needing services other than vocational rehabilitation, referred to other agencies; migratory shifting by individual)

3. Cases referred — Status not determined 1,203

   Total 3,999

TABLE II.

SOURCES OF NEW CASES
Fiscal Year July 1, 1947 -- June 30, 1948.

A.	Educational:	
	1. Business College	9
	2. Private School	14
	3. Public School	109
	4. School for Handicapped	27
B.	Health:	
	1. Crippled Children's Agency	28
	2. State Mental Hospital	12
	3. Tuberculosis Sanatorium or Association	129
	4. Marine Hospital or Relief Station (U. S. Public Health Service)	3
	5. Other Hospital or Clinic	191
	6. Other Health Agency (Public or Private)	52
	7. Physician (not elsewhere classifiable)	40
C.	Insurance:	
	1. Insurance Company	9
	2. Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance	3
	3. State Workmen's Compensation Agency	373
	4. U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission	89
D.	Welfare:	
	1. American Red Cross	8
	2. Public Welfare Agency (state and local government)	59
	3. Private Welfare Agency	64
	4. Community Advisory Center	8
E.	Other Government Agencies:	
	1. Selective Service System (including Local Boards)	1
	2. State Vocational Rehabilitation Agency	24
	3. U. S. Employment Service	145
	4. Veterans Administration	11
	5. Maritime Commission (formerly War Shipping Administration)	-
	6. Public Official (Local, State, and Federal -- not elsewhere classifiable)	21
	7. U. S. Civil Service Commission	-
	8. Other Government Agency (not elsewhere classifiable)	5
F.	Miscellaneous:	
	1. Artificial Appliance Company	28
	2. Employer	13
	3. Labor Union	-
	4. News Item, Publicity, Radio	70
	5. Other Individual	68
	6. Self-referred (not elsewhere classifiable)	79
	7. Other	-
	Total	1722

TABLE III.

REPORT OF SERVICES

Fiscal Year July 1, 1947 — June 30, 1948.

TYPE OF SERVICE	NUMBER OF SERVICES Provided by Rehabilitation Agency		Purchased by Rehabilitation Agency		Secured Without Cost		NUMBER OF PERSONS in Each Type Service
Diagnosis-counseling:							
Investigation	1176	....	-	.....	-	.....	1176
Referral to other agency	26	....	-	.....	-	.....	26
Guidance and planning	622	....	-	.....	-	.....	621
Compensation adjustment	1	....	-	.....	-	.....	1
Psychological test(s)	-	....	49	.....	79	.....	126
Medical examination.....			642	.....	803	.....	1148
Psychiatric examination.....			1	.....	12	.....	13
Medical services:							
Medical treatment.....	13		.....		4	.....	16
Psychiatric treatment.....	2		.....		-	.....	2
Surgical treatment.....	20		.....		5	.....	31
Dental treatment.....	1		.....		3	.....	4
Other treatment.....	-		.....		-	.....	-
Hospitalization.....	25		.....		13	.....	36
Convalescent home care.....	-		.....		-	.....	-
Physiotherapy.....	16		.....		1	.....	17
Occupational therapy.....	-		.....		-	.....	-
Work therapy.....	-		.....		-	.....	-
Home nursing care.....	-		.....		-	.....	-
Other	-		.....		-	.....	-

REPORT OF SERVICES (continued)

TYPE OF SERVICE	NUMBER OF SERVICES Provided by Rehabilitation Agency		NUMBER OF SERVICES Purchased by Rehabilitation Agency		NUMBER OF SERVICES Secured Without Cost		NUMBER PERSONS in Each Type Service
Appliances:							
Dental	5	.....	-	.....	-	.....	5
Artificial limb (s)	48	.....	5	.....	-	.....	52
Brace(s)	7	.....	3	.....	-	.....	10
Hearing aid	35	.....	2	.....	-	.....	37
Glasses or artificial eye	9	.....	3	.....	-	.....	12
Surgical	1	.....	-	.....	-	.....	1
Other	1	.....	2	.....	-	.....	3
Repair of appliance(s)	-	.....	2	.....	-	.....	2
Training:							
Educational institution	320	.....	121	.....	-	.....	439
Employment training	76	.....	20	.....	-	.....	105
Correspondence, extension	15	.....	-	.....	-	.....	15
Tutorial	62	.....	5	.....	-	.....	65
Miscellaneous:							
Training materials	145	.....	66	.....	-	.....	181
Transportation, diagnosis	1	.....	2	.....	-	.....	3
Transportation, physical restoration	6	.....	-	.....	-	.....	5
Transportation, training	80	.....	4	.....	-	.....	82
Transportation, placement	-	.....	-	.....	-	.....	-
Maintenance, physical restoration	-	.....	-	.....	-	.....	-
Maintenance, training	27	.....	17	.....	-	.....	39
Customary occupational tools and equipment	8	.....	2	.....	-	.....	10
Occupational licenses and fees	-	.....	-	.....	-	.....	1

TYPE OF PLACEMENT	NUMBER		NUMBER PERSONS IN EACH TYPE PLACEMENT
Direct	314	.....	313
Indirect	304	.....	302

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Enrolments

Total enrolments for the fiscal year of July 1, 1947 - June 30, 1948 numbered 22,838. Of these 3,956 were in correspondence courses and 18,882 in extension classes; 10,522 were paid enrolments while 12,316 were enrolments of students to whom the Division is required by law to give instruction free of charge.

The following table lists the enrolments according to types of instruction for the past five years:

Fiscal Year	Correspondence	Class	Total	"Free"
1943-44	6,085	12,435	18,520	(1,088)
1944-45	8,447	15,820	24,267	(995)
1945-46	5,807	23,513	29,320	(10,588)
1946-47	5,134	13,395	18,529	(10,625)
1947-48	3,956	18,882	22,838	(12,316)

The distribution of "free" enrolments for the fiscal year was as follows:

World War II Veterans.....Correspondence 1,681
Class.....9,646
Total.....11,327

Disabled Veterans; blind students; inmates of correctional institutions, hospitals and sanitoria. . . . . Correspondence 989
989

Total Correspondence 2,670
Total Class 9,646
Grand total 12,316

Expenditures and Receipts

To provide for instruction, the Division expended $201,202.21, but it returned to the State Treasury $101,074.72, collected in charges for courses, materials, and services. Of the total receipts, $82,619.05 were from class enrolments, $15,832.44 from correspondence enrolments. The balance was from sales to institutions, class sales, and from audio-visual aids instruction services.

The following table lists the receipts from paid enrolments for the last five years:

Fiscal Year	Paid Enrolments	Enrolment Receipts	Receipts per Enrolment
1943-44	17,432	$126,955.71	$10.00*
1944-45	23,272	160,358.20	10.00*
1945-46	18,932	138,849.00	7.33
1946-47	7,904	56,781.79	7.19
1947-48	10,522	98,451.49	9.36

* Receipts estimated at weighted average

The table below gives possible additional receipts had "free" enrolments been paid for at the rate of paid enrolments or weighted averages listed above:

Fiscal Year	"Free" Enrolments	Receipts per Enrolment	Total Additional "Free" Receipts
1943-44	1,088	$10.00	$10,880.00
1944-45	995	10.00	9,950.00
1945-46	10,388	7.33	76,144.04
1946-47	10,625	7.19	76,393.75
1947-48	12,316	9.36	115,277.76

A listing of expenditures, receipts, enrolments and net costs for the past five years follows:

Fiscal Year	Expenditures	Receipts	Net Costs	Estimated Additional "Free" Receipts
1943-44	$169,433.99	$130,955.27	$38,478.72	$10,880.00
1944-45	193,516.00	164,520.25	28,995.75	9,950.00
1945-46	215,670.14	142,036.53	73,633.61	76,144.04
1946-47	213,802.89	57,791.35	156,001.54	76,393.75
1947-48	201,202.21	101,074.72	100,127.49	115,277.76

Correspondence Instruction

During 1947-48 the Division gave 194 correspondence courses for which there were 3,956 enrolments. Of this total 110 were of military personnel studying under the auspices of the United States Armed Forces Institute (USAFI), bringing the total of such enrolments, begun in 1942-43, to 7,590. The Division also continued to furnish correspondence material to Regional Veterans Education Centers.

Among the most popular courses of the year were the following: Amateur Sketching; Appreciation of Music; Blueprint Reading for the Machine Trades; Bookkeeping; Blueprint Reading for the Building Trades: Business Arithmetic; Business Economics; Business Law; Civil Service Preparation for Fireman's Entrance Examination; Elementary Algebra; Elementary Biology; Elementary Chemistry; Elementary English and Rhetoric; Elementary German; Elementary Spanish; Elementary United States History and Government; Everyday Arithmetic; First Year College English; Foods and Nutrition; French; Gregg Shorthand; Harmony; Industrial Electricity and Wiring; Intermediate Algebra; Journalism; Mechanical Drawing; Modern Accounting; Navigation; Ninth Grade English, General; Office Management; Physics; Plain English; Plane Geometry; Practical Applied Mathematics; Practical Electricity; Practical Steam Engineering; Promotional Course for Municipal Firemen; Psychology in Everyday Life; Radio Servicing; Real Estate Law; Show Card Writing; Sketching and Painting; Steam Boilers; Successful Salesmanship; Tenth Grade English, General; Trigonometry; Twelfth Grade English, College; Twelfth Grade English, General; Typewriting; and Vocabulary Building.

Class Instruction

During 1947-48 the Division conducted 438 University Extension Classes, in 41 communities, for which there were 18,882 enrolments. Of these 11,102 were for 269 classes given in Boston and Cambridge, and 7,780 for 169 classes in "out-of-town" communities.

The most popular categories of instruction according to enrolments were Civil Service Preparation (4,875); Trade and Industrial (4,041); Business and Professional (3,130); Science and Mathematics (1,467); Psychology and Mental Development (1,124); and Teacher Training (1,111). The sharp rise in the number of enrolments in Teacher Training courses is indicative of the success of the Division's efforts to promote this very important and beneficial department of class instruction.

Class Instruction (continued)

Among the courses which were given for the first time or reopened were the following: Art Education; Appreciation of Modern Science; Administration of a Public School; America's Place in the World of Today; Basic Medical Sciences; Clinical Aids for the Classroom Teacher; Creative Writing; Creative Art; Contemporary Economic Problems; Curriculum Guide for Primary Grades; The Elementary School in Action; English Renaissance and After; Guided Workshop Activity; Improvement in Teaching Methods; Junior Red Cross and the Curriculum; Conservation of Eyesight; History of American Constitutional Development; Elementary Education and Teaching of Arithmetic; Global Geography; Guiding Principles for Good English Structure; Humanities; Primary Workshop; Psychology of Adolescence; Social Problems and the Social Order; Realistic Period in American Literature; Some Masters of French Thought; Naturalism in American Literature; History of Massachusetts; Industrial Psychology; The Library in the School; Mental Hygiene; Modern Methods in Teaching; Practical Education; Psychology of Adjustment; Reference Guidance for School Librarians; World Literature.

The following table gives the distribution of extension classes and enrolments by cities and towns:

Cities & Towns	Classes	Enrolments	Towns & Cities	Classes	Enrolments
Athol	3	168	New Bedford	6	543
Boston	67	2,692	North Adams	2	117
Bridgewater	18	577	Northampton	3	154
Brockton	3	97	Palmer	1	20
Cambridge	202	8,410	Pittsfield	12	643
Charlestown	1	16	Plymouth	1	59
Dedham	1	57	Quincy	1	23
Fitchburg	3	136	Salem	2	23
Framingham	1	26	Seekonk	1	22
Gardner	2	158	So. Braintree	1	22
Gloucester	1	36	Southbridge	7	163
Great Barrington	1	27	S. Hadley Falls	2	56
Greenfield	8	279	Springfield	17	720
Holyoke	9	315	Taunton	2	75
Hyannis	4	14	Wakefield	2	77
Lawrence	14	877	Waltham	1	133
Longmeadow	2	49	Westfield	1	21
Lowell	9	706	W. Springfield	6	605
Marlboro	1	23	Winchester	1	18
Maynard	1	30	Worcester	17	643
Middleboro	1	48			
	41	438			18,882

The following table gives the distribution of extension classes according to categories:

Type of Courses	Boston-Cambridge Classes	Boston-Cambridge Enrolments	Out-of-Town Classes	Out-of-Town Enrolments	Total Classes	Total Enrolments
Civil Service Preparation	32	2,637	35	2,238	67	4,875
Trade and Industrial	69	2,664	26	1,377	95	4,041
Business and Professional	50	1,947	22	1,183	72	3,130
Science and Mathematics	43	1,306	5	161	48	1,467
English and Literature	9	239	9	314	18	553
Teacher Training	7	197	29	914	36	1,111
Psychology, Mental Development	10	369	19	755	29	1,124
Foreign Languages	8	209	2	40	10	249
History, Sociology, Economics	13	400	13	426	26	826
Home-making	10	374	5	246	15	620
Culture and Hobby	14	627	4	126	18	753
Health and Nutrition	4	133			4	133
Totals	269	11,102	169	7,780	438	18,882

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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7 (47-48)

Adult Civic Education

During 1947-48 programs for Adult Civic Education were conducted in 60 communities in Massachusetts. The total number of adult persons reached in these programs was 46,347.

A Regional Conference for teachers and supervisors was held at Springfield, December 3, 1947. Attending were teachers from Chicopee, Holyoke, Ludlow, Northampton, Palmer, Springfield, Ware, and West Springfield.

District meetings in Adult Civic Education were held at Adams, Holyoke, Taunton, and Boston.

Statistics of Adult Civic Education for July 1, 1947-June 30, 1948:

Adult Civic Education Classes.....	5,872	
Expanded Courses.....	2,075	
Counselling.....	8,329	
Community Activities.....	25,320	
Forums, Panels and Symposiums.....	4,751	
		46,347
Number of Communities to hold classes.....	60	
Number of teachers.....	328	
Amount of reimbursement.....		$65,546.70

Radio-Audio-Visual Aids Program.

A continuance of planning and building for larger things was the chief activity of the Division's Office of Radio in 1947-48. An important feature, for instance, was an intensive summer workshop course designed to train teaching personnel in the uses of radio in education. The course was limited to 200 and was offered by the New England Committee on Radio in Education (E. Everett Clark, Chairman) in cooperation with Boston University and the four major broadcasting systems of New England. Students completing the course received four credit points in the Boston University School of Education for application toward a bachelor's or master's degree.

It was upon the recommendation of this summer workshop that American School of the Air was again broadcast for adult and in-school listening for 150 half hour programs. Handbooks outlining the series were made available by the Division.

Other programs given in cooperation with the Division's Office of Radio were the Listen and Learn series, The Music Gallery, and Symphonies of Youth.

Three important additions were made to the Division's library of radio transcriptions. They were, Lest We Forget (500 transcriptions, donated by the Institute of Democratic Learning); Little Songs on Big Subject series, including stereoptican slides of the lyrics; and My Favorite Story series (52 weeks), donated by Jordan Marsh and Company.

An important conference on Radio in Education, with the subject of "Radio as an Educational Tool" was held at Holyoke in November.

State High School Equivalency Certificate Program

In it's third year, 1947-48, the State High School Equivalency Certificate Program awarded 305 certificates, an increase of 86 over the previous year, and the largest number awarded in any single year to date. Each certificate, entitling its recipient to enjoy the same status as a regular Massachusett's high school graduate, was awarded by vote of the program's Policies' Committee (E. Everett Clark, Chairman). The care with which this certificate is awarded is indicated by the ratio of the number of applicants to the number finally receiving certificates. For example, by June 30, 1948, a total of

6,784 applications had been received -- all but a fraction from veterans -- and a total of only 572 High School Equivalency Certificates had been awarded. For the fiscal year, 1947-48, 1, 827 applications were received and 305 certificates were awarded. There can be no question that the holders of these certificates have earned them.

Certificates issued since the program's inception:

1945-46	48
1946-47	219
1947-48	305
Total	572

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)

Department Code 1300

RECEIPTS

Administration:			
Sales (waste paper, old equipment, etc., $190.47; specifications, $40)		$ 230 47	
Licenses (trade schools) G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 93, s. 21B as amended		5 425 00	$ 5 655 47
Division of University Extension:			
Fees (for sundry courses)		75 831 91	
Sales (examination papers, films, etc.)		610 88	76 442 79
Division of Vocational Education:			
Fees (for courses in Arts of Design)		7 525 63	
Miscellaneous (reimbursement for supplies)		170 50	7 696 13
Division of Schools:			
Reimbursement for services:			
Education of deaf and blind pupils (for board)			8 389 36
Receipts applicable to schools and colleges (see tabulation following this schedule):			
State teachers colleges		722 769 65	
Massachusetts School of Art		57 805 52	
Textile schools		279 247 01	1 059 822 18
University of Massachusetts:			
Fees		121 263 14	
Reimbursement for services:			
Tuition	$ 527 036 65		
Board	352 868 38		
Federal Government—Army Training Program	45 687 79		
Other	1 463 91	927 056 73	
Rents		191 513 47	
Sales		79 634 18	
Miscellaneous:			
Laundry and telephone commission	1 008 30		
Breakage	372 96		
Other	604 36	1 985 62	1 321 453 14

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

RECEIPTS—Concluded

Massachusetts Maritime Academy:			
Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)		$ 25 000 00	
Reimbursement for services:			
Federal Government (total, $30,224.80):			
Subsistence of midshipmen	$ 24 262 50		
Out-of-state students	5 962 30		
Meals served to officers	2 004 52	32 229 32	
Rents (houses, etc.)		759 80	
Sales (food, etc.)		11 00	
Miscellaneous:			
Forfeited deposits	2 481 72		
Commission on telephone pay station receipts	53 64	2 535 36	$ 60 535 48
Division of the Blind:			
Licenses (to solicit funds) G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 69, ss. 25A, 25B		8 00	
Reimbursement for services (for piano tuning and mattress renovation)		27 244 78	
Sales (manufactured articles from shops and salesroom)		180 884 07	208 136 85
Total receipts			$2 748 131 40

EXPENDITURES

1301 ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER EXPENSES (Total, $3,728,728.97)

OFFICE ADMINISTRATION (Total, $267,578.66)

1301–01 *Commissioner's Salary*			
Personal services			$11 000 00
1301–02 *Personal Services*			
Personal services		$173 609 53	
Professional services (inspections, etc.)		355 00	173 964 53
1301–03 *Travel*			
Travel			4 857 82
1301–04 *Expenses*			
Office and administrative expenses:			
Books, maps, etc.	$ 285 58		
Express, freight, etc.	93 86		
Membership dues	50 00		
Office furniture and files	314 61		
Paper for printing	77 13		
Postage	3 490 36		
Premium on bonds	42 70		
Printing and binding	6 225 44		
Repairs to office furniture and equipment	200 93		
Stationery and office supplies	2 195 11		
Telephone and telegrams	1 321 29	14 297 01	
Gasoline and oil		238 98	
Motor vehicle repairs and supplies		338 10	
Other expenses		74 58	14 948 67
1301–10 *Maintenance of Newbury Street Building*			
Personal services		9 254 64	
Non-professional services (sundry)		157 25	
Building materials and supplies		249 43	
Cleaning and lavatory supplies, disinfectants, etc.		452 84	
Electricity, heat and water		6 483 09	
Furniture, furnishings, etc.		265 55	
Outside laundry		191 75	
Removal of snow		20 60	
Repairs (buildings, etc.)		1 733 05	
Telephone and telegrams		4 259 67	
Other expenses		17 89	23 085 76
1301–13 *Roof Repairs (Newbury Street Building)*			
Repairs (buildings)			480 15
1301–18 *Surplus Property Board*			
Personal services		9 472 37	
Postage		142 84	
Stationery and office supplies		119 32	
Telephone and telegrams		448 92	
Travel		919 58	11 103 03

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1301 ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER EXPENSES—Continued

OFFICE ADMINISTRATION—Concluded

1301–19 *Children of Employed Mothers Program*			
Reimbursements (cities and towns)			$16 515 34
1301–20 *Board of Education* (*Acts* 1947, *c.* 652)			
Personal services		$ 2 420 00	
Books, maps, etc.		21 97	
Office furniture and files		849 95	
Postage		34 25	
Printing and binding		18 00	
Repairs to office machines		21 93	
Stationery and office supplies		139 26	
Telephone and telegrams		37 32	
Travel		1 010 56	
Typewriters		234 98	4 788 22
1301–23 *Educational Committee on Personal and Religious Liberties*			
Express, freight, etc.		10 83	
Printing and binding		249 11	259 94
1301–26 *Preparing Courses of Study for Elementary Grades*			
Personal services		116 50	
Professional services (sundry)		15 00	
Express, freight, etc.		59 76	
Printing and binding		4 539 70	
Travel		344 34	5 075 50
1301–29 *Public Education Laws*			
Printing and binding			1 499 70

AID TO CERTAIN SCHOOLS, PUPILS, ETC. (Total, $9,877.41)

1301–06 *School Registers and Blanks*			
Express, freight, etc.		73 10	
Paper for printing		467 98	
Printing and binding		3 136 47	
Stationery and office supplies		142 57	3 820 12
1301–07 *Teachers Institutes*			
Professional services (lecturers, etc.)		856 00	
Printing and binding		65 63	
Travel		128 16	
Other expenses		7 50	1 057 29
1301–08 *Aid to Pupils in State Teachers Colleges*			
Aid to students (teachers colleges)			5 000 00

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (Total, $652,859.64)

1301–31 *Teachers for Vocational Schools*			
Personal services		50 183 89	
Professional services (instructors, lecturers, etc.)		9 388 60	
Non-professional services (sundry)		35 05	
Clerks, stenographers, etc. (not on payroll)		110 10	
Office and administrative expenses:			
Books, maps, etc.	$ 124 94		
Express, freight, etc.	63 47		
Paper for printing	51 22		
Photographs, photostats, etc.	20 00		
Postage	616 76		
Printing and binding	255 28		
Repairs to office machines	56 53		
Stationery and office supplies	1 011 86		
Telephone and telegrams	505 68		
Travel	3 468 67	6 174 41	
Gasoline and oil		91 15	
Reimbursements (State Teachers College—Framingham)		2 460 00	
Rental (rooms for courses)		100 00	
School books and instructional supplies and equipment		538 18	
Other expenses		60 34	
		69 141 72	
Less amount paid from inter-fund transfer receipt from Federal Grant (Account 4113–21)		34 080 37	35 061 35

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1301 ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER EXPENSES—Continued

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION—Concluded

1301–32 *Vocational Rehabilitation*			
Personal services		$ 980 71	
Professional services (instructors and lecturers)		49 50	
Medical and hospital care		5 560 55	
Medical supplies and equipment		8 356 03	
Office furniture		95 00	
School books and instructional supplies and equipment		3 432 91	
Travel		2 434 73	
Tuition		41 504 98	
Other expenses		2 72	
1948 liabilities		3 011 07	$ 65 428 20
1301–33 *Aid to Certain Persons*			
Aid to students (tuition, etc.)			6 362 79
1301–41 *Education of Deaf and Blind Pupils*			
Reimbursements (cities and towns — day schools for the deaf)		18 446 68	
Tuition, board and travel (sundry schools)		493 480 25	$511 926 93

REIMBURSEMENTS AND AID (Total, $2,588,583.35)

1301–51 *School Superintendents in Small Towns*			
Reimbursements (cities and towns)			91 612 41
1301–52 *High School Tuition*			
Reimbursements (cities and towns)			223 766 22
1301–54 *Vocational Education*			
Reimbursements (cities and towns)			2 208 683 31
1301–55 *English Speaking Classes for Adults*			
Reimbursements (cities and towns)			64 521 41

DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION (Total, $209,829.91)

1301–61 *Personal Services*			
Personal services		97 495 14	
Professional services:			
Instructors and lecturers	$59 272 41		
Other	455 70	59 728 11	
Non-professional services (janitors, cleaners, etc.)		548 38	
Clerks, stenographers, etc.		4 489 88	162 261 51
1301–62 *Expenses*			
Non-professional services:			
Janitors and cleaners	145 00		
Other	150 00	295 00	
Office and administrative expenses:			
Advertising	280 00		
Books, maps, etc.	133 74		
Express, freight, etc.	509 56		
Membership dues	105 00		
Mimeographing, multigraphing, etc.	724 04		
Office furniture and files	498 90		
Office machines (purchased)	3 262 19		
Paper for printing	427 87		
Postage	5 339 41		
Premium on bonds	72 50		
Printing and binding	1 492 21		
Repairs to office machines	179 50		
Stationery and office supplies	9 085 28		
Telephone and telegrams	716 49		
Travel	7 237 70	30 064 39	
Electrical work, etc.		91 09	
Rental (rooms, etc.)		1 957 40	
Repairs (sundry)		92 70	
School books, instructional supplies and equipment		6 397 84	
Other expenses		42 28	38 940 70

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1301 ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER EXPENSES — Concluded

DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION—Concluded

1301–64 *English Speaking Classes for Adults — Personal Services*			
Personal services			$ 7 207 34
1301–65 *English Speaking Classes for Adults — Expenses*			
Books, maps, etc.		$ 33 82	
Mimeographing, etc.		19 75	
Postage		224 44	
Printing and binding		273 42	
Stationery and office supplies		64 63	
Telephone and telegrams		82 31	
Travel		695 20	
Other expenses		26 79	1 420 36

1302 DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION (Total, $56,112.20)

1302–01 *Personal Services*			
Personal services			47 198 75
1302–02 *Expenses*			
Professional services (sundry)		31 00	
Non-professional services (janitors, cleaners, etc.)		156 00	
Office and administrative expenses:			
Books, maps, etc.	$ 73 00		
Electricity	522 98		
Mimeographing, etc.	15 50		
Office furniture	12 95		
Outside laundry	40 20		
Paper for printing	41 84		
Postage	611 83		
Printing and binding	170 02		
Rentals (total, $5,295):			
Offices	5 220 00		
Office furniture and equipment	75 00		
Repairs to office machines	83 63		
Stationery and office supplies	502 36		
Telephone and telegrams	1 210 96		
Travel	119 16		
Other	27 02	8 726 45	8 913 45

1303 DIVISION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES (Total, $52,895.91)

1303–01 *Personal Services*			
Personal services			38 466 66
1303–02 *Expenses*			
Office and administrative expenses:			
Advertising	44 50		
Express, freight, etc.	390 66		
Membership dues	32 00		
Office furniture and files	379 65		
Postage	1 148 45		
Printing and binding	1 143 25		
Stationery and office supplies	1 126 59		
Telephone and telegrams	148 68		
Travel	1 647 69		
Typewriters	123 04	6 184 51	
Electrical supplies		53 15	
Gasoline and oil		344 49	
Motor vehicle repairs and supplies		489 08	
Rental (garages)		80 00	
Shipping supplies		80 61	
Other expenses		20 50	
1948 liabilities		91 78	7 344 12
1303–03 *Books and Other Publications*			
Books, maps, etc. (for loans to libraries)		5 920 41	
Binding, etc.		887 72	
1948 liabilities		277 00	7 085 13

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1304 DIVISION OF THE BLIND (Total, $957,862.88)

1304–01 *General Administration*			
Personal services		$50 312 28	
Consultants	$ 300 00		
Guides	1 013 50		
Other	125 05	1 438 55	
Non-professional services (sundry)		87 87	
Office and administrative expenses:			
Books, maps, etc.	104 35		
Electricity	250 37		
Express, freight, etc.	459 95		
Heat, light and power (purchased)	51 01		
Office furniture and files	140 89		
Office machines (purchased)	266 30		
Outside laundry	55 63		
Postage	154 37		
Premium on bonds	62 04		
Printing and binding	233 91		
Rental (office)	4 438 20		
Stationery and office supplies	538 48		
Telephone and telegrams	1 067 29		
Travel	2 931 65	10 754 44	
Electrical work, etc.		33 76	
Gasoline and oil		306 81	
Motor vehicle repairs and supplies		481 54	
Rental (garages)		181 00	
Shipping supplies		57 65	
Other expenses		85 27	
1948 liabilities		731 30	$64 470 47
1304–06 *Instruction of Adult Blind at Home*			
Personal services		21 899 62	
Materials for workers		289 90	
Postage		42 13	
Stationery, printing and office supplies		21 86	
Telephone and telegrams		103 00	
Travel		4 021 55	
1948 liabilities		266 86	26 644 92
1304–08 *Aid to Blind*			
Books, etc.		21 50	
Funeral expenses		3 342 50	
Medical services (examinations and reports)		1 457 10	
Subsidies (to blind persons)		434 274 94	
Toiletries, etc.		71 00	
1948 liabilities		1 556 65	440 723 69
1304–10 *Piano Tuning and Mattress Renovating*			
Services (piano tuning)		7 511 47	
Reimbursements (mattress renovation)		22 549 94	
1948 liabilities		1 576 14	31 637 55
1304–11 *Local Shops — Operation*			
Personal services		12 531 11	
Non-professional services:			
Guides	108 80		
Other	4 690 42	4 799 22	
Building materials and supplies		340 73	
Cleaning and lavatory supplies, etc.		61 98	
Express, freight, etc.		2 128 34	
Fuel, electricity, etc.		1 040 02	
Furnishings and household supplies		100 98	
Machinery for manufacturing		36 90	
Materials for manufacturing		200 44	
Office furniture and files		290 83	
Postage		110 50	
Printing and binding		43 51	
Reimbursements (sundry)		142 59	
Rentals:			
Shops	4 085 20		
Other	146 00	4 231 20	

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1304 DIVISION OF THE BLIND — Continued

1304–11 *Local Shops — Operation* — Concluded			
Repairs (sundry)		$ 27 69	
Shipping supplies		44 14	
Stationery and office supplies		89 42	
Telephone and telegrams		537 89	
Travel		286 25	
Other expenses		54 83	
1948 liabilities		202 98	$ 27 301 55
1304–12 *Local Shops — Merchandise and Payments to Blind Employees*			
Non-professional services:			
Guides	$ 1 907 25		
Other	39 434 37	41 341 62	
Materials for manufacturing		22 765 81	
Other expenses		75 01	64 182 44
1304–13 *Woolson House — Operation*			
Personal services		3 636 67	
Non-professional services:			
Janitors and cleaners	328 50		
Other	2 294 91	2 623 41	
Building materials and supplies		70 56	
Commissions, fees, etc.		191 88	
Express, freight, etc.		1 332 52	
Fuel, electricity and water		812 55	
Machinery for manufacturing		107 54	
Office furniture		98 82	
Postage		47 95	
Rental (buildings)		600 00	
Repairs (sundry)		108 56	
Stationery and office supplies		57 16	
Telephone and telegrams		247 76	
Travel		103 59	
Other expenses		105 35	
1948 liabilities		146 36	10 290 68
1304–14 *Woolson House — Merchandise and Payments to Blind Employees*			
Non-professional service:			
Guides	792 20		
Other	21 523 99	22 316 19	
Express, freight, etc.		31 63	
Materials for manufacturing		17 477 26	
Printing and binding		23 52	
Shipping supplies		136 56	
Travel		58 85	
1948 liabilities		450 01	40 494 02
1304–15 *Salesroom Operation*			
Personal services		3 028 11	
Non-professional services:			
Janitors and cleaners	80 00		
Other	1 458 42	1 538 42	
Blind consignors		9 875 05	
Building materials and supplies		38 63	
Electricity and water		179 16	
Express, freight, etc.		228 61	
Materials for manufacturing		2 633 35	
Office furniture		118 29	
Office machines (purchased)		216 00	
Postage		202 48	
Printing and binding		28 87	
Rental (salesroom)		2 750 00	
Repairs (sundry)		48 67	
Shipping supplies		185 04	
Stationery and office supplies		58 70	
Telephone and telegrams		197 91	
Travel		192 84	
Other expenses		118 04	
1948 liabilities		529 26	22 167 43

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1304 DIVISION OF THE BLIND — Concluded

1304–16 *Cambridge Industries Operation*			
Personal services		$14 077 41	
Non-professional services:			
Janitors and cleaners	$108 00		
Other	254 18	362 18	
Building materials and supplies		324 95	
Commissions, fees, etc.		222 99	
Electricity		234 45	
Express, freight, etc.		3 660 53	
Furniture, furnishings and household supplies		314 14	
Machinery for manufacturing		1 884 16	
Materials for manufacturing		118 45	
Office furniture		148 20	
Postage		129 04	
Printing and binding		141 88	
Rental (shops)		6 399 96	
Repairs (buildings)		650 00	
Shipping supplies		30 88	
Stationery and office supplies		35 30	
Telephone and telegrams		214 64	
Travel		576 53	
Other expenses		91 90	
1948 liabilities		623 94	$ 30 241 53
1304–17 *Cambridge Industries — Merchandise and Payments to Blind Employees*			
Non-professional services:			
Guides	$ 2 904 50		
Other	50 131 48	53 035 98	
Materials for manufacturing		113 019 76	
Printing and binding		53 90	
Shipping supplies		679 93	
Subsidies		15 352 92	
1948 liabilities		240 27	182 382 76
1304–27 *Reimbursement for Sight-Saving Classes for Children*			
Books, etc.		545 28	
Reimbursements (cities and towns)		16 780 56	17 325 84

1305 TEACHERS RETIREMENT BOARD (Total, $3,932,599.53)

1305–01 *Personal Services*			
Personal services			43 258 52
1305–02 *Expenses*			
Professional services (physicians)		450 00	
Office and administrative expenses:			
Express, freight, etc.	21 15		
Mimeographing, multigraphing, etc.	208 17		
Office furniture and files	374 25		
Office machines (purchased)	968 85		
Outside laundry	60 90		
Paper for printing	83 42		
Postage	2 262 64		
Premium on bonds	219 19		
Printing and binding	585 75		
Rentals (total, $2,415):			
Office	2 405 00		
Other	10 00		
Repairs to office furniture and equipment	73 98		
Stationery and office supplies	992 15		
Telephone and telegrams	283 01		
Travel	237 70		
Other	5 60	8 791 76	9 241 76
1305–04 *Reimbursement for Pensions*			
Reimbursements (cities and towns)			531 425 21
1305–06 *Retirement Assessments — Military and Naval Services*			
Commonwealth's share of assessments (under Acts of 1941, c. 708, s. 9) — Paid to Account 5300			2 746 46
1305–08 *Retirement System — State's Share*			
Pensions and retirement allowances		2 917 891 96	
Annuity reserve deficit and surplus interest adjustment:			
Paid to Account 5200	426 599 35		
Paid to Account 5300	1 436 27	428 035 62	3 345 927 58

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1306 MASSACHUSETTS MARITIME ACADEMY (Total, $242,435.76)

ADMINISTRATION

1306–01 *Personal Services*

Personal services			$ 6 460 67

1306–02 *Expenses of Commission*

Office and administrative expenses:			
Advertising		$ 180 15	
Mimeographing, multigraphing, etc.		28 50	
Postage		240 04	
Printing and binding		104 98	
Rentals:			
Office	$ 896 00		
Office furniture and equipment	48 00	944 00	
Repairs to office equipment		32 61	
Stationery and office supplies		152 65	
Telephone and telegrams		383 66	
Travel		94 60	
Typewriters		75 15	
Other		57 16	2 293 50

EXPENSES OF SCHOOL SHIP

1306–10 *Operation and Maintenance*

Personal services		106 278 77	
Professional services (sundry)		20 00	
Non-professional services (temporary labor and emergency)		716 98	
Athletic supplies and equipment		333 59	
Books, maps, etc.		143 30	
Building materials and supplies		4 119 43	
Cleaning supplies		812 78	
Educational supplies, etc.		251 97	
Express, freight, etc.		662 45	
Food and provisions		53 582 93	
Furniture, furnishings and household supplies		457 97	
Heat and other plant operation:			
Fuel oil, coal, etc.	6 718 34		
Gas and electricity	3 171 62		
Operating supplies for boilers	257 31		
Water and sewage disposal	1 652 64	11 799 91	
Laboratory supplies and equipment		163 73	
Medical supplies		55 54	
Motor trucks (purchased)		1 231 59	
Motor vehicle repairs and supplies		512 32	
Nautical supplies		40 85	
Outside laundry		947 77	
Postage		243 87	
Printing		58 95	
Repairs:			
Buildings	3 000 00		
Installing power lines	3 000 00		
Plumbing	12 223 00		
Office equipment	84 73		
Other	2 690 41	20 998 14	
Stationery and office supplies		346 41	
Telephone and telegrams		1 358 71	
Tools, implements, etc.		790 65	
Trees, fertilizer, etc.		197 36	
Travel		2 744 97	
Other expenses		132 19	
Cruise expenses:			
Professional services (sundry)	2 076 32		
Non-professional services (temporary labor and emergency)	832 01		
Cleaning supplies, etc.	825 95		
Commissions, fees, etc.	232 00		
Fuel oil	14 980 80		
Lubricating oil, etc.	1 136 18		
Nautical supplies	397 28		
Outside laundry	346 74		
Pilotage	338 87		
Repairs (sundry)	1 180 03		
Stationery, postage, telephone, etc.	148 79		
Travel	1 491 14		
Other expenses	492 35	24 478 46	233 481 59

1306–26 *Machine Shop Wiring*

Professional services (architects and engineers)			200 00

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1307 to 1315 STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES (Total, $2,159,458.47)

Operation and maintenance	see tabulation following this schedule	$1 298 766 23
Boarding halls	see tabulation following this schedule	270 257 74
Specials	see tabulation following this schedule	590 434 50

1321 MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART (Total, $142,469.91)

Operation and maintenance (see tabulation following this schedule)	142 469 91

1331 to 1333 TEXTILE SCHOOLS (Total, $183,774.10)

Operation and maintenance	see tabulation following this schedule	7 473 71
Specials	see tabulation following this schedule	176 300 39

1341 UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS (Total, $3,310,332.21)

1341-00, 1341-82, 1341-83, 1341-92, 1341-93 *Operation and Maintenance*

Administration:		
Personal services	$112 010 00	
Travel	4 500 00	
Trustees travel	699 23	
Printing reports	817 33	
Supplies and equipment	10 316 99	$128 343 55
Instruction:		
Personal services	720 796 00	
Supplies and equipment	91 703 13	812 499 13
Short courses:		
Personal services	99 150 00	
Travel	1 993 30	
Supplies and equipment	8 788 58	109 931 88
Extension courses:		
Personal services	158 886 00	
Travel	18 000 00	
Supplies and equipment	16 411 83	193 297 83
Experiment station:		
Personal services	198 420 00	
Travel	1 987 35	
Supplies and equipment	34 679 87	235 087 22
Waltham field station:		
Personal services	13 950 00	
Other	9 971 47	23 921 47
Fertilizer control law:		
Personal services	13 763 00	
Other expenses	2 895 94	16 658 94
Poultry disease law:		
Personal services	70 500 00	
Other expenses	23 263 21	93 763 21
Poultry bronchitis law:		
Personal services	4 900 00	
Other expenses	2 140 75	7 040 75
Dairy glassware testing law:		
Personal services	780 00	
Other expenses	165 14	945 14
Commercial feedstuffs law:		
Personal services	12 313 00	
Other expenses	1 503 95	13 816 95

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1341 UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS—Continued

Seed control law:			
Personal services	$ 9 620 00		
Other expenses	1 999 39	$ 11 619 39	
Dairy cattle certification:			
Personal services	14 267 00		
Other expenses	2 212 59	16 479 59	
Mastitis testing laboratory:			
Personal services	13 625 00		
Other expenses	3 919 10	17 544 10	
Productive enterprises:			
Personal services	93 330 00		
Other expenses	73 286 65	166 616 65	
Operation of plant:			
Personal services	268 610 00		
Heat and other plant operation	140 338 65		
Ordinary maintenance	51 337 74		
Repairs and renewals	77 232 41	537 518 80	
Sub-total — General Maintenance (1341–00–01 1341–00–74)		2 385 084 60	
Less amount payable from inter-fund transfer receipt from Veterans Services Fund (Account 3513–41)		6 737 00	
		2 378 347 60	
Aid to certain students		4 999 53	
Dutch elm disease		25 880 93	
Annual lease of dormitories		61 250 00	
Sewage service		2 000 00	$2 472 478 06
BOARDING HALL (Total, $334,807.59)			
1341–77 *Personal Services*			
Personal services			111 634 01
1341–78 *Expenses*			
Food		204 796 19	
Household supplies and furnishings		11 048 15	
Office and administrative expenses		1 888 26	
Repairs (sundry)		5 387 63	
Other expenses		53 35	223 173 58
SPECIALS (Total, $496,309.56)			
1341–01 *Summer Session — Administration — Personal Services and Expenses*			
Personal services		14 367 84	
Food		188 62	
Office and administrative expenses		214 44	
Other expenses		75 36	14 846 26
1341–85 *Power Plant Improvements* (1946)			
Professional services (architects and engineers)		5 132 64	
Travel		378 29	
Contracts:			
Steam and electrical distributing system	$13 527 44		
Steam line extension	4 003 13	17 530 57	23 041 50
1341–86 *Home Economics Building*			
Professional services (architects and engineers)		11 161 64	
Tools, implements, etc.		170 52	
Contract (construction of classroom building)		384 252 00	395 584 16
1341–87 *Housing Units*			
Building materials and supplies		51 22	
Contract (building streets, utility services, etc.)		7 548 62	
Educational supplies		1 401 30	
Express, freight, etc.		370 83	
Furnishings and household supplies		44 28	
Laboratory supplies		206 45	
Office furniture		46 75	
Repairs to office machines		14 31	
Tools, implements, etc.		2 627 64	
Other expenses		1 10	
			12 312 50

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13) — Continued

1341 UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS — Concluded

SPECIALS (Total, $496,309.56)—Concluded

1341–88 *Repairs to Poultry Plant*		
Contract (construction of poultry house)		$ 134 68
1341–98 *Equipment and Furnishings for Certain New Buildings*		
Building materials and supplies	$ 4 338 08	
Educational supplies	3 170 70	
Express, freight, etc.	12 322 04	
Furniture, furnishings and household supplies	1 202 99	
Laboratory supplies and equipment	21 850 73	
Office furniture	423 60	
Tools, implements, etc.	6 969 93	
Other expenses	112 39	50 390 46
Total expenditures — From General Fund		14 725 852 57
From Inter-Fund Transfer Receipts:		
Federal Grants		34 080 37
Veterans Services Fund		6 737 00
		$14 766 669 94[1]

[1] Total unpaid, $243,068.93 (see Schedule 49). For further expenditures of this Department, see Schedule 37, Veterans Services Fund (Account 3513), $2,157,113.55; Schedule 46, Federal Grants (Account 4113–01, 02, 21, 29, 32, 35), $1,068,093.62; Schedule 48, Bond Funds (Account 8113), $439,152.69.

State Teachers

	Bridgewater	Fitchburg	Framingham	Hyannis[1]	Lowell
RECEIPTS					
Reimbursement for services:					
Tuition	$50 355 59	$109 808 17	$35 555 90	$6 043 88	$16 367 55
Board (regular and transient)	109 902 57	58 598 10	92 272 28	–	–
Other	–	2 327 37	2 460 00[2]	–	–
Contributions	28 801 37[4]	40 823 75[4]	–	–	–
Special assessments	–	–	–	–	–
Rents	740 00	–	–	–	–
Sales	782 50	117 17	272 72	–	–
Miscellaneous	84 50	148 83	212 25	–	23 00
Total receipts (Colleges, $722,769.65; Art School, $57,805.52; Textile, $279,247.01)	$190 666 53	$211 823 39	$130 773 15	$6 043 88	$16 390 55
EXPENDITURES					
Operation and Maintenance					
Personal services	$208 747 57	$211 308 28	$176 689 21	$4 598 25	$88 750 89
Travel, office and other expenses	3 749 57	4 526 68	3 906 68	281 46	2 245 00
Supplies—teaching	5 415 24	10 927 68	4 767 31	66 83	2 263 19
Furnishings and household supplies	834 75	3 299 83	771 40	6 01	380 84
Heat and other plant operation	22 898 43	18 352 08	18 436 21	145 39	3 414 39
Garage and grounds	505 69	848 60	378 20	–	718 16
Repairs, ordinary	2 422 54	3 403 39	3 086 56	114 21	510 87
Repairs and renewals	3 299 98	6 530 82	7 766 13	–	3 978 00
Total operation and maintenance (Colleges, $1,298,766.23 Art School, $142,469.91; Textile, $590,434.50)	247 873 77	259 197 36	215 801 70	5 212 15	102 261 34
Boarding Halls					
Personal services	47 033 80	21 062 31	35 916 38	–	–
Food	50 867 31	35 013 45	41 049 09	–	–
Supplies and other expenses	10 225 35	5 108 43	9 692 30	–	–
Total, boarding halls (Colleges, $270,257.74)	108 126 46	61 184 19	86 657 77	–	–
Specials					
Remodeling kitchen in Palmer Hall	–	269 75	–	–	–
College building, painting	–	–	–	–	–
Exterior repairs	–	–	–	–	–
Repairs and painting	–	–	–	–	–
Machinery and equipment	–	–	–	–	–
Repairs and additions	–	–	–	–	–
Lease of dormitories	–	–	–	–	–
Total, specials (Colleges, $7,473.71; Textile, $176,300.39	–	269 75	–	–	–
Total expenditures	$356 000 23	$320 651 30	$302 459 47	$5 212 15	$102 261 34

[1] Summer school session

[2] From Account 1301–31.

(Schedule No. 13)—Concluded

Receipts and Expenditures

Colleges				Mass. School of Art	Textile Schools		
North Adams	*Salem*	*Westfield*	*Worcester*		*Bradford Durfee*	*Lowell*	*New Bedford*
$28 204 15	$41 473 50	$19 200 79	$48 923 26	$57 716 50	$34 763 64	$133 034 42	$60 063 62
10 490 02	–	5 119 50	–	–	–	–	–
64 78	–	–	158 38	–	616 63	9 747 93[3]	512 00
–	7 077 30[4]	4 488 79[4]	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	10 000 00	10 000 00	10 000 00
458 33	–	1 146 06	–	–	25 00	–	–
12 24	2 75	–	40	–	1 305 74	740 78	8 191 20
29 75	78 58	73 87	69 70	89 02	106 50	66 29	73 26
$39 259 27	$48 632 13	$30 029 01	$49 151 74	$57 805 52	$46 817 51	$153 589 42	$78 840 08
$78 921 37	$141 153 37	$72 918 07	$103 093 00	$111 305 74	$87 542 29	$282 574 52	$91 186 72
1 812 86	2 453 62	1 612 38	2 157 15	1 173 62	2 860 31	7 698 42	2 193 54
2 917 67	8 418 22	2 709 43	2 379 71	2 116 27	14 611 19	13 551 73	11 397 54
153 73	2 080 08	545 75	648 54	1 224 80	452 88	3 982 01	638 62
7 235 71	7 770 03	7 278 71	4 349 36	15 871 37	5 432 29	22 859 41	9 378 70
216 81	819 94	174 09	398 90	224 19	–	2 170 38	–
1 394 03	1 800 94	3 583 62	830 84	1 475 92	1 905 41	8 213 71	1 359 79
589 98	6 520 00	–	1 482 00	9 078 00	6 454 86	9 494 82	4 475 36
93 242 16	171 016 20	88 822 05	115 339 50	142 469 91	119 259 23	350 545 00	120 630 27
4 624 42	–	1 770 00	–	–	–	–	–
6 048 92	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 318 21	–	527 77	–	–	–	–	–
11 991 55	–	2 297 77	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	4 289 50	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	2 914 46	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	2 090 00	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	16 083 79	53 777 55	67 841 85
–	–	–	–	–	4 007 20	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	32 500 00	–
–	4 289 50	–	2 914 46	–	22 180 99	86 277 55	67 841 85
$105 233 71	$175 305 70	$91 119 82	$118 253 96	$142 469 91	$141 440 22	$436 822 55	$188 472 12

[3]From manufacturing concerns (for research).

[4]For training schools.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION (Schedule No. 14)

Department Code 1400

RECEIPTS

Division of Civil Service:			
Miscellaneous (witness and summons fees)			$ 8 00
Division of Registration:			
Fines and penalties:			
Violation of electricians laws (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 141, s. 5)		$ 70 00	
Fees:			
For examinations, certificates and renewals:			
Board of Registration of Barbers (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 112, s. 87–0, as amended)	$30 314 00		
Board of Registration of Certified Public Accountants (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 112, s. 87B	9 005 00		
Board of Registration of Architects (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 112, ss. 60B, 60C)	4 845 00		
Board of Dental Examiners (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 112, ss. 45 and 48 as amended)	10 443 15		
State Examiners of Electricians (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 141, s. 3, as amended)	49 667 00		
Board of Registration in Embalming and Funeral Directing (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 112, s. 83, as amended)	9 438 00		
Board of Registration of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 112, ss. 81K–81Q)	6 879 80		
Board of Registration of Hairdressers (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 112, ss. 87T–JJ)	65 052 30		
Board of Registration in Medicine (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 112, s. 2, as amended; s. 2A)	18 871 05		
Board of Registration in Chiropody (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 112, s. 16, as amended)	1 759 00		
Board of Registration of Nurses (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 112, s. 74)	50 225 68		
Board of Registration in Optometry (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 112, ss. 68 and 69, as amended)	3 224 00		
Board of Registration in Pharmacy (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 112, ss. 24 and 39)	37 897 00		
State Examiners of Plumbers (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 142, s. 5; s. 6, as amended)	35 421 73		
Board of Registration in Veterinary Medicine (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 112, s. 55, as amended	816 00	333 858 71	333 928 71
Total receipts			$333 936 71

EXPENDITURES

1402 DIVISION OF CIVIL SERVICE (Total, $436,539.98)

1402–01 *Commissioner and Associates*			
Personal services			$17 720 00
1402–02 *Personal Services*			
Personal services		$343 756 22	
Professional services (preparing and marking papers)		8 741 00	352 497 22
1402–03 *Expenses*			
Professional services (examiners, etc.)		11 828 00	
Clerks, stenographers, etc. (not on payroll)		1 331 24	
Advertising		85 24	
Books, maps, etc.		516 57	
Express, freight, etc.		551 93	
Membership dues		215 50	
Office furniture and files		2 604 45	
Office machines (purchased)		2 995 66	
Paper for printing		379 98	
Postage		10 325 94	
Printing and binding		13 078 72	
Rental (rooms for examinations)		2 378 98	
Repairs to office furniture and equipment		636 67	
Stationery, office and examination supplies and equipment		10 181 17	
Telephone and telegrams		632 27	
Travel		7 235 44	
Tuition		25 00	$65 002 76
1402–21 *Hearings on Removals*			
Professional services (legal, etc.)			1 320 00

VETERANS SERVICES FUND (Schedule No. 37)—Continued

Department of Education Activities

3513-01 *Higher Education—Children of World War Veterans*			
Aid to students (educational institutions)			17 268 05
3513-22 *Regional Educational Centers*			
Personal services		159 743 30	
Professional services:			
Instructors and lecturers	156 693 50		
Other	37 929 75	194 623 25	
Clerks, stenographers, etc. (not on payroll)		5 192 00	
Books, maps, etc.		32 21	
Electrical work and supplies		36 05	
Filing equipment (purchased)		955 62	
Office furniture and equipment		45 24	
Paper for printing		735 32	
Postage		1 322 02	
Printing and binding		92 05	
Repairs to office machines		109 91	
School books and supplies		32 84	
Stationery and office supplies		2 199 93	
Telephone and telegrams		539 20	
Travel		10 927 76	376 586 70
3513-23 *University of Massachusetts—Fort Devens Branch*			
Personal services:			
Administration	59 739 23		
Instruction	601 857 37		
Maintenance	337 838 79	999 435 39	

Department of Education Activities — Concluded

3513-23 *University of Massachusetts—Fort Devens Branch*—Concluded			
Office expenses, travel, etc.		$ 23 640 17	
Furnishings and household supplies		17 021 39	
Medical and general care		5 560 63	
Heat and other plant operation		140 364 06	
Garage and grounds		13 501 71	
Repairs, ordinary		18 904 83	
Repairs and renewals		45 388 00	
Teachers supplies and equipment, college		191 499 58	
Student supplies—reimbursable		106 649 77	
Rental and insurance		60 054 23	
Summer session		123 031 24	
		1 745 051 00	
Less amount paid from inter-fund transfer from General Fund (Account 2820-32)		5 537 00	$1 739 514 00
3513-41 *University of Massachusetts—Expenses*			
Inter-fund transfer to General Fund (Account 1341-00)			6 737 00
3513-65 *Dormitories—Construction, Furnishings and Equipment*			
Professional services (architects and engineers)		3 639 18	
Advertising		43 23	3 682 41
3513-66 *Engineering Building—Construction and Furnishings*			
Advertising			62 39
3513-67 *Veterans Educational Supplies*			
School books and supplies			20 000 00

Total expenditures—Department of Education, $2,163,850.55

FEDERAL GRANTS (Schedule No. 46)—Continued

FEDERAL FORESTRY, U. S. GRANT — Concluded

EXPENDITURES — Concluded

4110–12 *Prevention of Forest Fires* — Concluded		
Radio equipment and supplies	$2 277 16	
Repairs (buildings)	137 26	
Stationery and office supplies	65 44	
Telephone and telegrams	3 188 21	
Tools, implements, etc.	2 603 37	
Travel	2 297 37	
Other expenses	58 53	$134 840 26
4110–21 *Development of State Forests*		
Inter-fund transfer to General Fund — Development of State Forests (Account 1002–21) — for nursery work		1 800 00
Total expenditures		136 640 26
Transfer to General Fund Receipts — to cover share of salary bonus (Acts 1948, cc. 311, 336, 375)		3 813 22
Balance, June 30, 1948		13 549 56
		$154 003 04

PITMAN-ROBERTSON ACT, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS
(4110–53)

Gifts, grants and contributions:		
Contributions from the United States (Acts 1938, c. 392; 1945, c. 548)	$16 512 96	–
Less amount transferred to Inland Fisheries and Game Fund — Department of Conservation (for wild life restoration projects) — see Schedule No. 35	16 512 96	
Total expenditures — Department of Conservation, $136,640.26		

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

MASSACHUSETTS PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION
(Acts 1943, c. 517, s. 2. 1947, c. 466, s. 6)

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE — FITCHBURG — GYMNASIUM PE9

Balance, July 1, 1947 and June 30, 1948 (no transactions in 1948)	$5 900 00

MASSACHUSETTS PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE — SALEM — FIREPROOFING STAIRWAY PE8

Balance, July 1, 1947 and June 30, 1948 (no transactions in 1948)	$152 40

AID TO THE BLIND — ADMINISTRATION, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	$16 539 30
Balance, July 1, 1947	25 71
	$16 565 01

EXPENDITURES
(4113–01)

Personal services	$12 414 09
Professional services (consultants)	300 00
Books, maps, etc.	25 00
Electricity	74 45
Filing equipment	24 26
Medical care	189 00
Office furniture	43 95
Rental (offices)	1 019 76
Stationery and office supplies	82 57
Telephone and telegrams	290 35
Travel	895 05
Other expenses	30 75
Total expenditures	15 389 23
Transfer to General Fund receipts — to cover share of salary bonus (Acts 1948, cc. 311, 336, 375)	450 00
Balance, June 30, 1948	725 78
	$16 565 01

FEDERAL GRANTS (Schedule No. 46)—Continued

AID TO THE BLIND — GRANTS IN AID, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	$338 990 83
Miscellaneous (refunds of prior year's payments)	453 00
Total receipts	339 443 83
Balance, July 1, 1947	17 910 33
	$357 354 16

EXPENDITURES
(4113–02)

Subsidies (to blind persons)	$338 702 15
Balance, June 30, 1948	18 652 01
	$357 354 16

AID TO THE BLIND — VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	$8 674 00

EXPENDITURES
(4113–02)

Balance, June 30, 1948 (no expenditures in 1948)	$8 674 00

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION — SMITH HUGHES AND GEORGE BARDEN ACTS, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States):		
Vocational Education Trust, United States Grant (G. L. (Ter. Ed.) c. 74, ss. 19–22):		
Smith-Hughes and George Barden Acts		$541 832 26
Balance, July 1, 1947		57 526 88
		$599 359 14

EXPENDITURES
(4113–21)

Personal services		$35 830 00
Professional services:		
Instructors and lecturers	$10 905 00	
Other	25 00	10 930 00
Educational supplies		131 37
Reimbursements (cities and towns)		428 783 69
Stationery and office supplies		114 46
Telephone and telegrams		15 54
Travel		6 424 19
Other expenses		22 65
		482 251 90
Inter-fund transfer to General Fund — Department of Education — Teachers for Vocational Schools (Account 1301–31)		34 080 37
Total expenditures		516 332 27
Transfer to General Fund receipts — to cover share of salary bonus (Acts 1948, cc. 311, 336, 375)		1 110 00
Balance, June 30, 1948		81 916 87
		$599 359 14

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	$223 640 37
Miscellaneous (refunds of prior years' payments)	6 92
Total receipts	223 647 29
Balance, July 1, 1947	950 35
	$224 597 64

FEDERAL GRANTS (Schedule No. 46)—Continued

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION, U. S. GRANT — Concluded

EXPENDITURES
(4113–29)

Personal services		$125 675 54
Professional services:		
Instructors and lecturers	$ 49 50	
Other	1 337 70	1 387 20
Non-professional services:		
Janitors and cleaners	140 00	
Other	266 50	406 50
Office and administrative expenses:		
Books, maps, etc.	109 95	
Electricity	385 77	
Express, freight, etc.	38 82	
Filing equipment	426 83	
Mimeographing, multigraphing, etc.	121 50	
Office furniture	698 67	
Outside laundry	110 60	
Paper for printing	397 92	
Photographs, photostats, etc.	36 90	
Postage	1 023 27	
Printing and binding	182 74	
Rentals (total, $7,205.51):		
Office	7 154 55	
Office furniture and equipment	50 96	
Repairs to office machines	58 07	
Stationery and office supplies	1 668 32	
Telephone and telegrams	2 524 40	
Travel	7 797 78	
Typewriters (purchased)	313 20	23 100 25
Cleaning supplies, etc.		14 00
Medical care		5 674 94
Medical supplies and equipment		6 641 75
School books, instructional supplies and equipment		2 676 87
Tuition		48 078 56
Other expenses		94 73
Total expenditures		213 750 34
Transfer to General Fund receipts — to cover share of salary bonus (Acts 1948, cc. 311, 336, 375)		5 730 00
Balance, June 30, 1948		5 117 30
		$224 597 64

FARM LABOR PROGRAM, U. S. GRANT — UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	$10 000 00

EXPENDITURES
(4113–32)

Co-operative work with Federal Government (allotment to University of Massachusetts)	$10 000 00

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING RESEARCH, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	$8 000 00

EXPENDITURES
(4113–35)

Contributions (University of Massachusetts)	$8 000 00

MASSACHUSETTS MARITIME ACADEMY, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS
(4113–51)

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	$25 000 00	
Less amount transferred to General Fund—Department of Education —Massachusetts Maritime Academy—for maintenance (Schedule No. 13)	25 000 00	–

FEDERAL GRANTS (Schedule No. 46)—Continued

MASSACHUSETTS MARITIME ACADEMY — OUT-OF-STATE STUDENTS, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS
(4113–53)

From the United States	$5 962 30	
Less amount transferred to General Fund—Department of Education —Massachusetts Maritime Academy—reimbursement for out-of-state students (Schedule No. 13)	5 962 30	–

MASSACHUSETTS MARITIME ACADEMY — SUBSISTENCE OF MIDSHIPMEN, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS
(4113–52)

From the United States	24 262 50	
Less amount transferred to General Fund—Department of Education —Massachusetts Maritime Academy—reimbursement for subsistence of midshipmen (Schedule No. 13)	24 262 50	–

Total expenditures—Department of Education, $1,102,173.99

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES ACTIVITIES

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY—ADMINISTRATION—U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	$6 497 440 68
Sales (waste paper, $4,778.42; other, $69.50)	4 847 92
Miscellaneous (commission on pay station receipts)	212 77
Total receipts	6 502 501 37
Balance, July 1, 1947	145 131 98
	$6 647 633 35

EXPENDITURES
(4116–01)

Personal services		$5 188 675 91
Professional services (sheriffs and constables)		2 627 97
Office and administrative expenses:		
Advertising	$6 630 82	
Books, maps, etc.	1 278 89	
Electricity	36 633 49	
Express, freight, etc.	5 313 95	
Office furniture	11 958 50	
Office machines (purchased)	66 379 93	
Postage	1 475 15	
Premium on bonds	548 00	
Printing and binding	3 292 12	
Rentals (total, $444,786.43):		
Offices	291 150 00	
Office machines	153 636 43	
Repairs to office furniture and equipment	5 74[illegible] 00	
Stationery and office supplies	234 358 73	
Telephone and telegrams	72 434 79	
Travel	77 949 42	968 787 22
Rental (land)		4 176 00
Repairs (buildings)		8 688 75
Pensions and retirement allowances		9 055 15
Other expenses		375 91
Total expenditures		6 182 386 91
Transfer to General Fund receipts—to cover share of salary bonus (Acts 1948, cc. 311, 336, 375)		343 881 27
Balance, June 30, 1948		121 365 17
		$6 647 633 35

SEAMEN'S BENEFITS—U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS
(4116–03)

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	$213 633 00	
Less amount transferred to Unemployment Compensation Fund (Schedule No. 51)	213 633 00	–

S T A T I S T I C S

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Fiscal Period Ended June 30, 1948
(From Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Department of Administration and Finance)

I. STATISTICS OF STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES AND THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART

Teachers and students in teachers colleges and in model and practice schools for the school year ending June 30, 1948

Name of Teachers College	State Teachers College: Teachers: Men	Women	Number of students in September, 1947 and January, 1948	Regular session: Men	Women	Total	Summer session of 1947	June, 1948 Degree Courses: Diploma Courses	B.S.	M.Ed.	Since establishment of school	Model and Practice Schools: Teachers: Men	Women	Pupils: Average Membership
Bridgewater	13	15	112	100	344	444	-	-	71	6	3,317	-	11	310
Fitchburg	10	9	100	277	101	378	247	-	58	10	4,475	5	15	306
Framingham	9	15	121	-	470	470	-	-	59	-	7,645	-	17	401
Lowell	7	13	77	8	69	77	-	-	46	-	3,541	3	13	330
North Adams	7	6	55	102	75	177	117	-	14	6	2,286	1	5	119
Salem	10	10	155	108	354	462	-	-	74	-	7,721	3	8	392
Westfield	5	6	72	48	110	158	-	-	39	-	5,549	3	9	375
Worcester	7	12	113	103	158	261	-	-	35	-	3,727	-	11	180
Massachusetts School of Art	16	11	142	218	290	508	-	57	22	-	4,558	-	-	-
TOTAL	93	117	1,183	968	2,253	3,221	364	57	457	19	44,327	15	89	2,452

II. STATISTICS OF SUPERINTENDENCY UNIONS, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1948

(Note - the number indicates the superintendency union in which the town is found in the table that follows)

Index of Towns

46	Alford	12	Buckland	65	Essex
32	Amherst	64	Carlisle	25	Fairhaven
54	Ashburnham	42	Carver	58	Florida
27	Ashby	26	Charlemont	57	Franklin
31	Ashfield	29	Charlton	47	Freetown
2	Ashland	20	Chatham	23	Gay Head
40	Auburn	39	Cheshire	24	Georgetown
34	Avon	6	Chester	22	Gill
55	Ayer	45	Chesterfield	31	Goshen
4	Barre	23	Chilmark	47	Gosnold
6	Becket	58	Clarksburg	10	Grafton
62	Bedford	12	Colrain	21	Granby
52	Belchertown	49	Conway	50	Granville
19	Bellingham	31	Cummington	24	Groveland
47	Berkley	49	Deerfield	38	Halifax
5	Berlin	14	Dennis	16	Hampden
22	Bernardston	47	Dighton	39	Hancock
59	Blackstone	51	Dudley	17	Hanover
33	Blandford	63	Dunstable	17	Hanson
64	Bolton	9	East Brookfield	4	Hardwick
13	Bourne	20	Eastham	64	Harvard
55	Boxborough	3	Easthampton	20	Harwich
24	Boxford	16	East Longmeadow	26	Hawley
66	Boylston	23	Edgartown	26	Heath
14	Brewster	46	Egremont	37	Hinsdale
7	Brimfield	35	Erving	34	Holbrook
9	Brookfield				

30	Holden
29	Holland
2	Hopkinton
1	Hubbardston
33	Huntington
38	Kingston
42	Lakeville
39	Lanesborough
36	Lee
35	Leverett
62	Lexington
22	Leyden
64	Littleton
27	Lunenburg
41	Lynnfield
65	Manchester
13	Mashpee
25	Mattapoisett
43	Medfield
19	Mendon
53	Merrimac
6	Middlefield
60	Middleton
11	Millbury
43	Millis
59	Millville
58	Monroe
7	Monson
36	Monterey
33	Montgomery
44	Mount Washington
39	New Ashford
15	New Braintree
53	Newbury
44	New Marlborough
35	New Salem
43	Norfolk
5	Northborough
9	North Brookfield
22	Northfield
56	Norton
17	Norwell
23	Oak Bluffs
30	Oakham
20	Orleans
36	Otis
11	Oxford
30	Paxton
32	Pelham
38	Pembroke
63	Pepperell
37	Peru
4	Petersham
1	Phillipston
31	Plainfield
56	Plainville
38	Plympton
8	Princeton
18	Provincetown
34	Randolph
61	Raynham
48	Rehoboth
46	Richmond
42	Rochester
26	Rowe
24	Rowley
1	Royalston
33	Russell
30	Rutland
53	Salisbury
50	Sandisfield
13	Sandwich
58	Savoy
48	Seekonk
44	Sheffield
12	Shelburne
28	Sherborn
55	Shirley
35	Shutesbury
3	Southampton
5	Southborough
21	South Hadley
50	Southwick
8	Sterling
64	Stow
29	Sturbridge
28	Sudbury
49	Sunderland
40	Sutton
1	Templeton
60	Tewksbury
23	Tisbury
50	Tolland
41	Topsfield
27	Townsend
18	Truro
63	Tyngsborough
36	Tyringham
10	Upton

7 Wales
52 Ware
15 Warren
22 Warwick
37 Washington
28 Wayland
51 Webster
18 Wellfleet
35 Wendell
41 Wenham

66 West Boylston
51 West Bridgewater
15 West Brookfield
3 Westhampton
8 Westminster
53 West Newbury
46 West Stockbridge
23 West Tisbury
43 Westwood
49 Whately

16 Wilbraham
45 Williamsburg
60 Wilmington
54 Winchendon
37 Windsor
45 Worthington
57 Wrentham
14 Yarmouth

II. Statistics of Superintendency Unions, Year Ending June 30, 1948

Number	Union	Date of entering union	State quinquennial valuation, Chap. 559, July 9, 1945	Number of principals and full time teachers Jan. 1, 1948	Number of school buildings Jan. 1, 1948	Each town's share of superintendent's: Full Salary	Each town's share of superintendent's: Traveling expenses	State aid for 1947-1948 on account of employment of school superintendents
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Hubbardston	1889	$896,634	5	1	$704.00	$80.00	$309.33
	Phillipston	1889	415,965	3	3	352.00	40.00	154.67
	Royalston	1889	843,047	5	3	704.00	80.00	309.33
	Templeton	1889	3,546,386	29	5	2,640.00	300.00	1,160.00
2.	Ashland	1889	3,258,392	20	1	2,375.00	166.28	944.19
	Hopkinton	1889	3,727,396	20	2	2,375.00	166.28	944.18
3.	Easthampton-	1889	12,609,011	47	5	3,540.00	206.49	-
	Southampton	1889	1,274,519	4	1	746.25	86.59	321.68
	Westhampton	1889	415,965	3	1	288.75	65.00	136.64
4.	Barre	1890	3,478,189	26	3	1,580.00	160.00	773.33
	Hardwick	1890	1,897,123	13	4	1,580.00	160.00	773.33
	Petersham	1890	1,594,532	9	1	790.00	80.00	386.67
5.	Berlin	1890	1,369,021	5	3	900.00	82.10	386.41
	Northborough	1890	2,429,536	17	2	1,800.00	166.40	773.69
	Southborough	1890	3,813,012	17	4	1,800.00	165.25	773.23

6.	Becket	1890	987,076	4	1	1,270.00	177.11	578.80
	Chester	1890	1,471,145	14	2	2,328.00	335.00	1,065.13
	Middlefield	1890	367,936	2	2	635.00	88.55	289.40
7.	Brimfield	1890	1,178,567	11	2	1,062.50	125.00	483.33
	Monson	1890	3,882,339	25	4	2,550.00	300.00	1,160.00
	Wales	1893	419,594	2	1	637.50	75.00	290.00
8.	Princeton	1890	1,386,550	10	1	1,727.40	175.01	644.44
	Sterling	1890	2,439,789	10	1	1,727.40	175.01	644.45
	Westminster	1890	2,111,204	11	3	1,727.40	175.01	644.44
9.	Brookfield	1891	1,538,216	11	2	1,627.60	146.86	677.28
	East Brookfield	1921	1,178,567	6	1	929.99	81.95	386.24
	North Brookfield	1891	2,936,362	15	2	2,092.44	186.44	869.81
10.	Grafton	1891	4,991,579	36	5	4,500.00	615.35	-
	Upton	1891	1,666,378	7	2	1,500.00	127.00	466.53
11.	Millbury	1891	6,958,795	44	8	3,450.00	300.00	-
	Oxford	1891	3,777,676	35	3	2,300.00	200.00	773.33
12.	Buckland	1892	3,196,995	8	2	1,366.66	133.32	644.44
	Colrain	1892	1,754,249	9	5	1,366.66	133.32	644.43
	Shelburne	1892	3,716,047	18	5	1,366.68	133.32	644.44
13.	Bourne	1892	10,944,806	27	4	4,063.48	650.00	-
	Mashpee	1892	1,044,419	4	1	952.57	149.76	293.95
	Sandwich	1892	3,189,064	13	1	1,234.00	200.20	382.45
14.	Brewster	1903	2,357,135	5	1	675.00	105.69	299.52
	Dennis	1892	4,922,252	11	1	1,350.00	157.70	-
	Yarmouth	1892	7,163,768	19	1	2,475.00	275.74	-

15.	New Braintree	1898	$693,275	2	1	$644.80	$52.00	$251.33
	Warren	1893	3,327,719	20	2	3,124.80	252.00	1,218.00
	West Brookfield	1898	1,602,158	7	2	1,190.40	96.00	464.00
16.	East Longmeadow	1893	6,776,216	16	2	2,295.00	337.50	-
	Hampden	1893	1,057,396	6	1	1,020.00	150.00	386.67
	Wilbraham	1893	3,674,357	12	3	1,785.00	262.50	676.66
17.	Hanover	1894	5,358,206	23	4	1,425.00	135.34	-
	Hanson	1894	3,050,409	13	5	1,425.00	128.70	636.60
	Norwell	1894	2,639,902	17	3	1,425.00	179.48	667.41
18.	Provincetown	1894	7,343,047	27	4	2,640.00	360.00	-
	Truro	1902	1,802,515	4	1	880.00	120.00	386.67
	Wellfleet	1894	2,357,135	8	1	880.00	120.00	386.67
19.	Bellingham	1894	3,050,409	22	4	2,572.80	240.00	1,160.07
	Mendon	1894	1,632,181	9	1	1,714.89	160.00	773.26
20.	-Chatham	1903	7,944,594	16	1	1,500.00	200.00	-
	Eastham	1894	1,594,532	3	1	500.00	200.00	233.33
	Harwich	1894	8,612,531	20	3	2,000.00	200.00	-
	Orleans	1894	4,997,518	17	2	1,000.00	200.00	-
21.	Granby	1895	1,109,240	7	1	825.00	100.00	293.13
	South Hadley	1895	10,540,021	49	6	4,675.00	118.00	-
22.	Bernardston	1917	1,103,808	9	5	1,050.00	150.00	483.33
	Gill	1895	1,086,099	5	3	847.50	112.50	386.67
	Leyden	1901	342,936	3	3	367.50	112.50	193.33
	Northfield	1895	2,119,591	15	2	1,630.00	50.00	676.67
	Warwick	1895	421,523	3	2	405.00	75.00	193.33

23.	Chilmark	1897	$843,047	1	1	$235.00	$25.00	$96.67
	Edgartown	1895	5,378,180	15	1	1,175.00	125.00	-
	Gay Head	1902	210,762	1	1	235.00	25.00	96.67
	Oak Bluffs	1895	5,270,307	14	2	1,175.00	125.00	-
	Tisbury	1895	6,325,956	16	1	1,410.00	150.00	-
	West Tisbury	1895	831,930	1	1	470.00	50.00	193.33
24.	Boxford	1930	1,317,222	5	3	651.00	90.00	290.00
	Georgetown	1895	2,149,152	13	2	1,302.00	180.00	580.00
	Groveland	1895	1,714,765	15	5	1,519.00	210.00	676.66
	Rowley	1895	1,802,515	9	2	868.00	120.00	386.67
25.	Fairhaven	1897	12,445,006	72	7	4,960.08	58.32	-
	Mattapoisett	1897	4,115,233	11	1	1,240.08	14.58	343.07
26.	Charlemont	1897	1,006,563	8	1	1,680.00	186.67	902.22
	Hawley	1897	274,349	2	2	480.00	53.34	257.78
	Heath	1902	471,523	4	3	1,200.00	133.34	644.44
	Rowe	1897	762,602	1	1	240.00	26.67	128.89
27.	Ashby	1897	1,386,550	9	1	840.00	80.05	386.67
	Lunenburg	1905	2,703,772	19	4	1,680.00	160.10	773.33
	Townsend	1897	2,703,772	19	1	1,680.00	160.10	773.33
28.	Sherborn	1940	3,466,374	8	2	1,400.00	160.00	386.67
	Sudbury	1898	4,203,275	13	2	2,100.00	240.00	580.00
	Wayland	1898	6,332,763	28	3	3,500.00	400.00	-
29.	Charlton	1902	2,297,156	17	5	2,525.00	415.35	969.60
	Holland	1902	277,310	2	1	500.00	79.50	191.10
	Sturbridge	1898	2,593,217	8	3	2,020.00	323.03	772.63

30.	Holden	1900	$4,382,143	41	4	$2,760.00	$240.00	$1,160.00
	Oakham	1900	525,110	2	1	345.00	30.00	145.00
	Paxton	1900	1,285,983	5	1	460.00	40.00	193.33
	Rutland	1900	1,663,860	13	2	1,035.00	90.00	435.00
31.	Ashfield	1900	1,525,205	9	1	1,200.00	160.00	773.33
	Cummington	1900	623,947	4	1	600.00	80.00	386.67
	Goshen	1900	446,523	2	1	600.00	80.00	386.67
	Plainfield	1900	367,936	2	1	600.00	80.00	386.66
32.	Amherst	1901	11,633,775	55	9	5,202.00	235.30	-
	Pelham	1901	740,046	3	2	600.00	24.80	189.65
33.	Blandford	1901	950,221	3	1	799.92	99.96	386.65
	Huntington	1901	1,180,256	11	1	1,399.92	174.96	676.68
	Montgomery	1901	317,936	1	1	399.96	49.92	193.30
	Russell	1901	4,474,928	7	2	1,399.96	174.96	676.70
34.	Avon	1901	2,118,339	17	2	1,275.04	104.34	503.99
	Holbrook	1901	3,792,488	24	5	1,644.36	142.30	652.80
	Randolph	1901	8,432,118	65	8	1,945.11	180.21	-
35.	Erving	1901	2,512,889	8	2	1,410.00	167.67	580.00
	Leverett	1901	541,100	5	4	940.00	111.78	386.67
	New Salem	1902	367,936	7	5	1,410.00	167.67	580.00
	Shutesbury	1901	421,523	2	1	470.00	55.89	193.33
	Wendell	1901	353,673	2	1	470.00	55.89	193.33
36.	Lee	1901	5,734,825	29	3	2,461.00	125.00	-
	Monterey	1901	970,585	2	2	690.00	125.00	308.95
	Otis	1901	765,104	3	2	897.00	125.00	387.43
	Tyringham	1901	531,662	1	1	552.00	125.00	256.64

37.	Hinsdale	1901	$1,047,374	6	1	$1,596.70	$275.60	$755.83
	Peru	1901	317,936	1	1	656.91	103.35	306.91
	Washington	1912	235,762	2	1	758.42	137.80	361.80
	Windsor	1901	528,698	2	1	1,088.09	172.25	508.79
38.	Halifax	1901	1,663,860	5	1	735.00	85.00	342.31
	Kingston	1901	5,121,176	21	4	1,627.50	86.00	-
	Pembroke	1901	3,466,374	18	3	1,365.00	138.00	627.42
	Plympton	1901	893,047	3	1	472.50	38.50	213.31
39.	Cheshire	1912	1,418,354	7	1	1,600.00	200.00	773.33
	Hancock	1902	538,698	3	2	640.00	80.00	309.33
	Lanesborough	1902	1,607,506	9	6	1,600.00	200.00	773.33
	New Ashford	1902	138,655	1	1	160.00	20.00	77.34
40.	Auburn	1902	8,186,929	52	7	4,130.86	681.85	-
	Sutton	1902	2,135,889	17	5	1,728.15	278.70	568.94
41.	Lynnfield	1912	5,809,086	14	2	1,750.00	140.00	-
	Topsfield	1912	3,189,064	15	1	1,750.00	140.00	676.67
	Wenham	1902	4,475,995	9	1	1,500.00	120.00	580.00
42.	Carver	1902	3,119,737	9	3	1,455.40	150.00	673.52
	Lakeville	1902	1,793,268	8	3	1,455.41	150.00	673.52
	Rochester	1902	1,686,093	7	3	1,247.50	150.00	586.29
43.	Medfield	1908	3,304,925	18	2	1,250.00	125.00	463.13
	Millis	1902	3,466,374	20	1	1,250.00	125.00	463.13
	Norfolk	1902	1,687,042	7	4	1,250.00	125.00	463.12
	Westwood	1902	8,630,467	30	3	1,490.00	125.00	-
44.	Mt. Washington	1902	207,982	-	1	390.00	40.08	193.35
	New Marlborough	1902	1,605,345	8	1	1,560.00	160.08	773.31
	Sheffield	1902	1,871,842	15	3	1,950.00	200.16	966.67

45.	Chesterfield	1902	$683,203	3	3	$900.00	$69.71	$463.14
	Williamsburg	1902	1,605,991	15	2	1,800.00	139.41	926.27
	Worthington	1902	843,047	2	1	900.00	69.71	463.14
46.	Alford	1902	367,936	1	1	400.00	162.50	233.87
	Egremont	1902	1,109,240	2	2	800.00	162.50	400.18
	Richmond	1902	843,047	3	1	1,200.00	162.50	566.49
	West Stockbridge	1902	1,579,183	5	1	1,600.00	162.50	732.79
47.	Berkley	1902	1,062,998	5	1	487.00	95.20	197.47
	Dighton	1902	3,813,012	28	4	3,202.50	287.00	1,183.57
	Freetown	1924	1,733,187	10	6	972.50	191.80	394.91
	Gosnold	1936	1,371,744	1	1	338.00	126.00	157.38
48.	Rehoboth	1902	3,203,043	16	3	1,613.26	200.00	790.76
	Seekonk	1913	6,746,576	31	5	2,420.00	200.00	-
49.	Conway	1903	1,060,526	4	1	860.00	109.10	386.62
	Deerfield	1903	4,644,942	22	3	1,720.00	218.80	-
	Sunderland	1903	1,571,744	4	1	860.00	109.10	386.62
	Whately	1903	1,455,877	4	2	860.00	109.10	386.62
50.	Granville	1903	2,224,766	5	2	1,575.00	191.98	676.67
	Sandisfield	1903	762,602	2	2	1,125.00	137.13	483.33
	Southwick	1903	2,565,117	12	1	1,350.00	164.56	580.00
	Tolland	1903	475,110	2	1	450.00	54.85	193.33
51.	Dudley	1903	4,093,701	19	4	2,089.17	114.40	636.99
	Webster	1903	12,576,893	40	4	4,178.34	306.20	-
52.	Belchertown	1904	1,955,792	21	5	650.00	100.00	220.00
	Ware	1941	7,463,536	31	3	5,350.00	150.00	-

53.	Merrimac	1912	$2,173,238	14	3	$1,100.00	$150.00	$483.34
	Newbury	1905	2,565,117	8	2	1,100.00	150.00	483.33
	Salisbury	1905	3,395,562	13	2	1,100.00	150.00	483.33
	West Newbury	1905	1,582,506	11	1	1,100.00	150.00	483.33
54.	Ashburnham	1905	1,983,466	11	2	1,014.00	181.36	505.63
	Winchendon	1905	6,123,632	47	9	3,053.90	321.32	-
55.	Ayer	1909	4,243,255	27	4	2,700.00	268.46	1,160.00
	Boxborough	1921	415,965	3	3	450.00	44.74	193.33
	Shirley	1909	2,556,218	11	2	1,350.00	134.23	580.00
56.	Norton	1911	2,703,772	20	4	2,900.00	370.95	1,167.13
	Plainville	1911	1,941,170	13	2	1,900.00	247.30	766.20
57.	Franklin	1911	9,688,968	51	7	3,828.12	280.00	-
	Wrentham	1911	4,622,368	21	3	1,625.50	120.00	-
58.	Clarksburg	1912	996,753	8	3	1,320.00	120.00	580.00
	Florida	1912	1,582,506	4	4	1,320.00	120.00	580.00
	Monroe	1912	1,109,240	1	1	880.00	80.00	386.66
	Savoy	1912	260,762	3	3	880.00	80.00	386.67
59.	Blackstone	1913	2,773,100	22	4	2,950.00	288.00	1,258.49
	Millville	1917	1,056,221	9	1	1,600.00	78.00	652.18
60.	Middleton	1916	2,433,023	10	1	365.00	93.32	180.53
	Tewksbury	1930	4,991,579	29	4	1,312.50	101.88	-
	Wilmington	1916	4,651,106	37	9	2,772.50	120.83	-
61.	Raynham	1920	2,149,152	11	3	1,616.58	133.20	637.06
	West Bridgewater	1920	4,004,472	27	7	3,233.28	327.11	1,296.27

62.	Bedford	1921	$3,171,805	15	2	$1,000.00	$60.22	$275.50
	Lexington	1921	26,354,606	103	6	6,000.00	379.83	-
63.	Dunstable	1911	485,292	3	1	547.50	61.80	288.95
	Pepperell	1909	3,327,719	23	3	2,190.00	261.34	1,162.52
	Tyngsborough	1924	1,582,506	8	1	912.48	103.60	481.86
64.	Bolton	1926	1,247,895	5	2	470.04	43.11	193.24
	Carlisle	1926	1,268,157	4	1	470.04	43.11	193.24
	Harvard	1926	2,639,902	11	2	1,175.04	107.77	483.08
	Littleton	1926	3,267,821	14	1	1,410.00	132.04	580.69
	Stow	1926	1,525,205	10	3	1,175.04	107.77	483.08
65.	Essex	1929	1,802,515	9	1	1,900.00	39.75	677.83
	Manchester	1929	10,560,807	22	3	3,000.00	104.01	-
66.	Boylston	1921	1,078,808	6	2	1,000.00	125.00	483.33
	West Boylston	1921	3,050,409	20	4	3,000.00	375.00	1,450.00
	Totals	-	-	-	-	$311,444.13	$32,071.42	$90,557.03

III. TOWNS OF LESS THAN 500 FAMILIES AND STATE AID FOR HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION THEREIN, SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1948

Explanation of Abbreviations and Symbols in Table

In columns 5 and 7 --

"Excess" denotes that the ratio of the valuation to the net average membership of the schools exceeded the corresponding ratio for the Commonwealth; consequently the town received no high school aid or tuition reimbursement.

In column 7 --

*denotes valuation over $1,000,000; reimbursement, ONE-HALF.
‡denotes valuation of $500,000 to $1,000,000; reimbursement, THREE-FOURTHS.
No symbol, valuation less than $500,000; reimbursement IN FULL.

		Local High School				Attendance at High Schools in other towns or cities			
Towns	Families, U.S. Census 1940	Years in Course	Resident pupils in membership of high school	Number of teachers based on time devoted to high school	State Aid	Resident pupils attending public high schools in other towns and cities	State reimbursement for tuition	State reimbursement for transportation (3)	Total State aid for high school education
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Alford	64	-	-	-	-	7	Excess	-	-
Ashby	304	4	46	3.660	$915.00	-	-	-	$915.00
Ashfield	244	4	52	3.700	925.00	-	-	-	925.00
Becket	213	-	-	-	-	24	$2,309.33†	-	2,309.33
Berkley	289	-	-	-	-	33	3,393.16‡	-	3,393.16
Berlin	283	-	-	-	-	40	2,347.80*	-	2,347.80
Bernardston	264	4	50	3,285	821.40	-	-	-	821.40
Blandford	137	-	-	-	-	21	2,543.21‡	-	2,543.21
Bolton	215	1 (1)	8	.718	179.50	24	1,440.92*	-	1,620.42
Boxborough	99	-	-	-	-	21	3,096.00	-	3,096.00

(1) Third Year of Junior High

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Boxford	222	-	-	-	-	32	$2,230.23*	-	$2,230.23
Boylston	326	-	-	-	-	61	4,784.55†	-	4,784.55
Brewster	248	-	-	-	-	42	Excess	-	-
Brimfield	286	4	68	4.428	$1,107.15	-	-	-	1,107.15
Brookfield	402	4(1)	44	4.600	1,150.00	-	-	-	1,150.00
Buckland	460	-	-	-	-	67	4,762.28*	-	4,762.28
Carlisle	210	-	-	-	-	24	2,052.26*	-	2,052.26
Carver	484	-	-	-	-	51	Excess	-	-
Charlemont	243	4	44	3.584	896.13	-	-	-	896.13
Cheshire	431	-	-	-	-	81	5,112.29*	-	5,112.29
Chester	355	4	93	5.380	1,250.00	-	-	-	1,250.00
Chesterfield	127	-	-	-	-	15	2,239.46‡	-	2,239.46
Chilmark	75	-	-	-	-	12	Excess	-	-
Clarksburg	352	-	-	-	-	51	4,938.13‡	-	4,938.13
Colrain	390	-	-	-	-	43	3,368.17*	-	3,368.17
Conway	258	-	-	-	-	38	4,668.12‡	-	4,668.12
Cummington	166	1(2)	5	.571	142.85	12	1,498.65‡	-	1,641.50

(1) Junior High System (2) Ninth Grade

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Dover	389	4 (1)	65	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Dunstable	120	-	-	-	-	24	$2,610.07	-	$2,610.07
East Brookfield	294	-	-	-	-	39	2,222.89*	-	2,222.89
Eastham	191	-	-	-	-	29	Excess	-	-
Edgartown	423	4	61	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Egremont	145	-	-	-	-	22	Excess	-	-
Erving	367	-	-	-	-	35	3,307.87*	-	3,307.87
Essex	407	-	-	-	-	71	4,596.06*	-	4,596.06
Florida	105	-	-	-	-	30	Excess	-	-
Freetown	426	-	-	-	-	46	3,252.03*	-	3,252.03
Gay Head	30	-	-	-	-	2	Excess	-	-
Gill	243	-	-	-	-	48	5,777.46†	-	5,777.46
Goshen	62	-	-	-	-	14	2,629.65	-	2,629.65
Gosnold	29	-	-	-	-	3	Excess	-	-
Granby	250	-	-	-	-	60	3,805.26*	-	3,805.26
Granville	196	-	-	-	-	24	Excess	-	-

(1) Junior High System

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Halifax	251	-	-	-	-	48	3,066.50*	-	3,066.60
Hampden	285	-	-	-	-	37	6,170.62	-	6,170.62
Hancock	92	-	-	-	-	16	2,075.01	-	2,075.01
Harvard	314	4	48	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Hawley	68	-	-	-	-	5	685.00	-	685.00
Heath	78	-	-	-	-	22	2,376.26	-	2,376.26
Hinsdale	336	-	-	-	-	29	2,312.37*	-	2,312.37
Holland	72	-	-	-	-	13	1,834.56	-	1,834.56
Hubbardston	284	-	-	-	-	40	4,526.08‡	-	4,526.08
Huntington	371	4	56	5.250	1,250.00	-	-	-	1,250.00
Lakeville	439	-	-	-	-	70	4,810.81*	-	4,810.81
Lanesborough	366	-	-	-	-	69	5,787.12*	-	5,787.12
Leverett	199	-	-	-	-	16	2,195.20‡	-	2,195.20
Leyden	66	-	-	-	-	10	1,579.70	-	1,579.70
Lincoln	442	-	-	-	-	77	7,482.38*	-	7,482.38
Littleton	470	4	86	5.600	1,250.00	-	-	-	1,250.00
Mashpee	106	-	-	-	-	22	Excess	-	-

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Mattapoisett	471	1 (1)	15	1.141	285.25	56	4,461.35*	-	4,746.60
Mendon	351	4	51	3.457	864.25	-	-	-	864.25
Middlefield	62	-	-	-	-	13	1,585.54	-	1,585.54
Middleton	424	-	-	-	-	102	7,339.56*	-	7,339.56
Millville	413	-	-	-	-	47	2,825.56‡	-	2,825.56
Monroe	53	-	-	-	-	9	Excess	-	-
Monterey	84	-	-	-	-	12	Excess	-	-
Montgomery	42	-	-	-	-	4	Excess	-	-
Mt. Washington	19	-	-	-	-	1	Excess	-	-
New Ashford	24	-	-	-	-	7	1,186.85	-	1,186.85
New Braintree	102	-	-	-	-	28	2,502.11‡	-	2,502.11
Newbury	469	-	-	-	-	45	2,460.62*	-	2,460.62
New Marlborough	274	4	40	2.725	681.25	-	-	-	681.25
New Salem	125	4	82	4.050	1,012.50	-	-	-	1,012.50
Norfolk	299	-	-	-	-	64	5,389.65*	-	5,389.65
Oak Bluffs	493	4	44	-	Excess	-	-	-	-

(1) Third year of Junior High

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Oakham	125	-	-	-	-	12	$1,439.11	-	$1,439.11
Orleans	469	4 (1)	132	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Otis	113	-	-	-	-	17	1,538.44‡	-	1,538.44
Paxton	219	-	-	-	-	34	1,826.05*	-	1,826.05
Pelham	146	-	-	-	-	26	3,824.40‡	-	3,824.40
Peru	39	-	-	-	-	7	1,089.12	-	1,089.12
Petersham	229	4	28	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Phillipston	134	-	-	-	-	25	3,657.33	-	3,657.33
Plainfield	74	-	-	-	-	7	Excess	-	-
Plainville	377	4 (1)	65	5.393	$1,250.00	-	-	-	1,250.00
Plympton	167	-	-	-	-	28	3,739.68‡	-	3,739.68
Princeton	217	4 (1)	30	4.533	1,133.25	-	-	-	1,133.25
Richmond	173	-	-	-	-	28	3,394.52‡	-	3,394.52
Rochester	372	-	-	-	-	33	2,145.40*	-	2,145.40
Rowe	68	-	-	-	-	3	Excess	-	-
Rowley	450	-	-	-	-	67	3,787.63*	-	3,787.63
Royalston	223	-	-	-	-	27	3,075.76‡	-	3,075.76

(1) Junior High System

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Russell	332	-	-	-	-	46	Excess	-	-
Rutland	400	4	68	4.914	$1,228.50	-	-	-	$1,228.50
Sandisfield	107	-	-	-	-	10	Excess	-	-
Sandwich	427	4	56	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Savoy	83	-	-	-	-	11	1,433.83	-	1,433.83
Sheffield	492	4	67	4.625	1,156.25	-	-	-	1,156.25
Shelburne	480	4	256	11.350	1,250.00	-	-	-	1,250.00
Sherborn	266	4	36	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Shutesbury	48	-	-	-	-	10	2,213.79	-	2,213.79
Southampton	261	-	-	-	-	50	3,208.21*	-	3,208.21
Southwick	422	-	-	-	-	66	4,707.03*	-	4,707.03
Sterling	456	1 (1)	31	1.475	368.75	56	3,672.40*	-	4,041.15
Stockbridge	486	4	116	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Stow	360	4	73	4.037	1,009.25	-	-	-	1,009.25
Sudbury	457	4	82	4.400	1,100.00	-	-	-	1,100.00
Sunderland	271	-	-	-	-	31	3,090.32*	-	3,090.32
Tolland	34	-	-	-	-	2	Excess	-	-

(1) Third year of Junior High

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Topsfield	319	4	54	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Truro	180	-	-	-	-	23	Excess	-	-
Tyngsborough	419	-	-	-	-	55	$2,807.96*	-	$2,807.96
Tyringham	57	-	-	-	-	7	Excess	-	-
Wales	122	-	-	-	-	19	3,824.56	-	3,824.56
Warwick	129	-	-	-	-	22	2,264.67	-	2,264.67
Washington	60	-	-	-	-	11	1,879.59	-	1,879.59
Wellfleet	308	4	33	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Wendell	107	-	-	-	-	14	495.15	-	495.15
Wenham	342	1 (1)	10	-	Excess	42	Excess	-	-
West Boylston	461	4	86	6.640	1,250.00	-	-	-	1,250.00
West Brookfield	410	1 (1)	20	1.100	275.00	37	2,324.90*	-	2,599.90
Westhampton	109	-	-	-	-	15	2,203.56	-	2,203.56
West Newbury	396	4 (2)	52	4.342	1,085.70	-	-	-	1,085.70
West Stockbridge	289	-	-	-	-	41	1,980.15*	-	1,980.15
West Tisbury	85	-	-	-	-	15	Excess	-	-
Whately	237	-	-	-	-	18	2,747.80*	-	2,747.80

(1) Third year of Junior High (2) Junior High System

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Williamsburg	463	4	101	5.000	1,250.00	-	-	-	1,250.00
Windsor	79	-	-	-	-	14	2,502.88	-	2,502.88
Worthington	138	-	-	-	-	15	Excess	-	-
Total (130 towns)	-	-	2,354	-	$25,086.98	2,952	$222,514.04	-	$247,601.02

(3) Due to the fact that the new law, (Chapter 679,1947) which provided for transportation of all school children, was passed as an emergency law, there was no time to segregate the elementary from the high school transportation. (See III a.)

1947 - 1948

Summary

Towns that maintained four-year high schools		33
Received State Grant	22(1)	
Did not receive State Grant because "valuation per pupil" was in excess of the corresponding ratio for the Commonwealth	11	
Towns sending pupils to high schools in other towns or cities		97
Tuition expenditures:		
Reimbursed in full	21	
Reimbursed three fourths	19	
Reimbursed one half	32	
Not reimbursed	25	
Total		130

(1) In addition, Bolton, Cummington, Mattapoisett, Sterling and West Brookfield maintained high schools of less than four years and received High School Grant.

List of State-aided High Schools

Ashby, Ashfield, Bernardston, Bolton, Brimfield, Brookfield, Charlemont, Chester, Cummington, Huntington, Littleton, Mattapoisett, Mendon, New Marlboro, New Salem, Plainville, Princeton, Rutland, Sheffield, Shelburne, Sterling, Stow, Sudbury, West Boylston, West Brookfield, West Newbury, Williamsburg 27

III a. - TRANSPORTATION (Chapter 71, Section 7a, (c. 679, 1947)

Distribution, Nov. 20, 1948: (on basis of school year, 1947-48)

263 towns received ---------- $1,298,980.61

88 towns were not entitled to receive reimbursement because the expense incurred was not "in excess of $5.00 per annum per pupil in net average membership."

IV. COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

The following table gives a list of the county training schools in the State for the commitment of habitual truants, absentees, and school offenders:

County Training School	Location	Superintendent
Essex	Lawrence	James H. Tetler
Hampden	Agawam	Thomas F. Reidy
Middlesex (1)	North Chelmsford	J. Earl Wotton
Worcester	Oakdale	William T. Teachout

The counties of Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Dukes, Franklin, Hampshire, Nantucket, Norfolk, and Plymouth are exempted by law from maintaining training schools of their own, but the county commissioners of each of these counties are required to assign an established training school as a place of commitment for habitual truants, absentees, and school offenders. The places designated by several commissioners are as follow: Berkshire, Franklin, and Hampshire Counties, Agawam; Barnstable, Dukes, Bristol, Nantucket, Norfolk, and Plymouth Counties, North Chelmsford.

(1) Under the law, commitments from Boston, Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop in Suffolk County must be to the training school for the county of Middlesex.

Number of Pupils Attending, Admitted, and Discharged; also Teachers Employed

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL	Enrolled July 1, 1947	Enrolled June 30, 1948	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Average attend-ance	Teachers Employed
Essex	49	60	28	17	51	4
Hampden	33	24	35	37	30	2
Middlesex	99	97	42	44	84	4
Worcester	55	57	26	24	56	2
Totals	236	238	131	122	221	12

V. STATISTICS OF SCHOOLS IN STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1948

STATE INSTITUTIONS	Number of Pupils					Number of Teachers
	Enrolled July 1, 1947	Enrolled June 30, 1948	Admitted during year	Discharged during the year	Average attend-ance	
State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster	176	85	117	206	124	16
State Industrial School for Boys, Shirley	208	132	226	302	159	25
Lyman School for Boys, Westborough	256	256	204	251	240	15
	640	473	547	759	523	56

VI. GENERAL SCHOOL FUND

(Chapter 70, General Laws)

Distribution under Part I (Nov. 20, 1948):

General	$4,765,167.96	
Supplementary	169,701.00	
		$4,934,868.96

Distribution under Part II
(March 10, 1948):

Towns in which the proportionate amount paid by such towns of every thousand dollars of State tax as established by the last preceding valuation made for the purpose of apportioning such tax:

Class I-8¢ or less	$54,231.11	
Class II-More than 8¢ but not more than 16¢	59,587.11	
Class III-More than 16¢ but not more than 40¢	228,085.62	
Class IV-More than 40¢ but not more than 50¢	60,503.61	
		$402,407.45

From income tax (Part I)	$4,934,868.96	
From income of Massachusetts School Fund (Part II)	153,052.21	
From income tax (Part II)	249,355.24	
		$5,337,276.41

TABLE NO. 1 - Roster of State-aided Vocational
and part-time schools.

School Year ending August 31, 1947

Three hundred and sixty-one (all) schools in operation during the year (or now) in ninety-six cities and towns listed chronologically by types of schools, with dates of establishment and names of Directors.

Group 1 1a. Thirty-eight Industrial Schools (boys)

Smith's Agricultural (Northampton). Oct., 1908; Philip Fox.
New Bedford Vocational, Nov., 1909; William R. Mackintosh.
Newton Trade, Feb., 1909; James Forbes.
Worcester Boys' Trade High, Feb., 1910; Walter B. Dennen.
Somerville Vocational High School for Boys, Sept., 1910; Philip J. Hefferman.
Lowell Vocational, Sept., 1911; Walter J. Markham
Springfield Trade, Sept., 1911; George A. Burridge.
Westfield Trade, Sept., 1911; Chester C. Derby.
Boston Trade High, Feb., 1912; Edward M. McDonough.
Quincy Trade, Sept., 1912; Frank C. Webster.
Holyoke Vocational, Sept., 1914; William J. Dean.
Diman Vocational High (Fall River), May 1916; Joseph P. Gilligan.
Independent Industrial Shoemaking School of the City of Lynn.
Aug., 1918; Stephen R. Callahan.
Chicopee Trade, Sept., 1921; John H. Sullivan.
Weymouth Vocational, Feb. 1924; Francis H. Whipple, Jr.
Vineyard Haven Carpentry School (Tisbury), Sept., 1925; Ervin Arbo
Beverly Trade, Nov., 1926; Claude H. Patten.
Charles W. Arnold Trade (Haverhill), Nov., 1926; Chester P. Spofford
Everett Vocational High, Sept., 1927; John W. Bates
Arthur A. Hansen Trade, Waltham, Sept., 1928; Harold L. Pride.
Medford Vocational, Nov., 1930; Melvin V. Weldon.
Cole Trade, Day, (Southbridge), Mar., 1932; Clark H. Morrell.
Pittsfield Vocational, April, 1934; John F. Moran.
Saxton Trade (Leominster), Sept., 1934; Rodney F. Poland.
Salem Vocational, Sept., 1934; Agnes V. Cragen.
Attleboro Jewelry Trade, Nov., 1934; Frank H. Straker.
Oak Bluffs Trade, Jan., 1936; Charles E. Downs.
Greenfield Vocational, June, 1936; Ralph A. Lawrence.
Barnstable Trade, Nov., 1938; Theodore W. Glover.
North Adams Vocational, Aug., 1940; Charles McCann.
Malden Vocational, Sept., 1941; Leroy M. Twichell.
Marlboro Vocational, Sept., 1941; Warren F. Maddox.
Newburyport Vocational, Sept., 1943; Howard P. Curtis.
Norwood Vocational, Sept., 1944; Clifford H. Wheeler.
Peabody Vocational, Sept., 1944; Alfred J. Hurley.
Lynn Vocational, Sept., 1945; Ralph W. Babb.
Arlington Vocational High, Sept., 1946; Arthur E. Robinson
Framingham Vocational, Sept., 1946; Joseph P. Keefe

Group 1 1b. Five Day Industrial Schools (girls)

Trade School for Girls (Boston), Sept., 1909; Esther L. McNellis.
David Hale Fanning Trade High School for Girls (Worcester). Sept., 1911; Blanche M. Penn
Springfield Trade School for Girls, Jan., 1934; George A. Burridge.
Arthur A. Hansen Trade School for Girls, Sept., 1939; Harold L. Pride,
Henry O. Peabody Trade School, Norwood, Sept., 1942; Blanche L. Marcionette.

Group 1 1c. Seven Industrial Departments

Brighton Industrial, Feb., 1929; Percy A. Brigham.
Charlestown Industrial, Feb., 1929; Edward Flaherty.
Dorchester Industrial, Feb., 1929; Arlon O. Bacon.
East Boston Industrial, Feb., 1929; Walter H. Naylor.
Hyde Park Industrial, Feb., 1929; Francis J. Lee.
South Boston Industrial, Jan., 1929; Thomas A. Roche.
Memorial High (Roxbury) Industrial, Sept., 1929; Patrick J. Smith.

Group 1 1d. Twenty-eight General Vocational Departments (Boys)

Chicopee, Feb., 1934; John H. Sullivan.
Brockton, March 1934; Kenrick M. Baker.
Northbridge, March, 1934; James S. Mullaney.
New Bedford, April, 1934; William R. Mackintosh.
Pittsfield, April, 1934; John F. Moran.
Lawrence, June 1934; Francis X. Hogan.
Southbridge, July 1934; Clark H. Morrell.
Attleboro, Sept., 1934; Norman S. Tukey.
Everett, Sept., 1934; John W. Bates.
Leominster, Sept., 1934; Rodney F. Poland.
Lynn, Sept. 1934; Ralph W. Babb.
Newton, Sept., 1934; James Forbes.
Salem, Sept., 1934; Agnes V. Cragen
Taunton, Sept., 1934; Patrick H. Lyons
Cambridge, December, 1934; Charles G. Harrington
Haverhill, Sept., 1935; Chester P. Spofford
Greenfield, June 1936; Ralph A. Lawrence
Fitchburg, July, 1936; Watson H. Otis
Shelburne, Sept., 1937; Thomas W. Watkins
Somerville, December, 1938; Everett W. Ireland
Boston, Sept., 1939; Henry D. Fallona
Dighton, Sept., 1940; Dana O. Webber
Gloucester, Sept., 1940; Leonard H. Scott
Nantucket, Sept., 1941; Richard J. Porter
Belmont, Sept., 1943; Donald W. Moore
Springfield, Sept., 1944[1]; George A. Burridge
Westport, Sept., 1944; Milton E. Marle
Hudson, Sept., 1946; Robert E. McCarthy

1 Re-established

Group 1 2a. Ten part-time Cooperative Schools

Beverly Co-operative Trade, Aug., 1909; Claude H. Patten
Boston;
Charlestown, Sept., 1919; Edward Flaherty
Hyde Park, Sept., 1919; Francis J. Lee
Dorchester, Sept., 1920; Arlon O. Bacon
Brighton, Sept., 1922; Percy A. Brigham
East Boston, June, 1925; Walter H. Naylor
South Boston, Jan., 1929; Thomas A. Roche
Memorial High (Roxbury), Sept., 1929; Patrick J. Smith
Cole Trade, Southbridge, Sept., 1919; Clark H. Morrell
Arthur A. Hansen Co-operative Trade, Waltham, July, 1940; Harold L. Pride

Group 1 2b. Four Trade Preparatory Schools (classes)

Plymouth, Oct., 1936; Burr F. Jones
Boston, Feb., 1945; Leo Renaud
Taunton, April, 1946; Patrick H. Lyons
Lowell, Oct., 1946;

Group 1 2c. Thirty-four Evening Industrial Schools (Men)

New Bedford Evening Vocational, Nov., 1907; William R. Mackintosh
Lawrence, March, 1908; Francis X. Hogan
Boston Trade School, Evening Classes, Oct., 1908; Charles Doherty
Newton Evening Vocational, Feb., 1909; James Forbes
Worcester Boys' Evening Trade, Feb., 1910; Walter B. Dennen
Springfield Evening Trade, Feb., 1916; Thomas J. Morrison
Beverly, Nov., 1916; Claude H. Patten
Lynn Evening Industrial Shoemaking, Jan., 1927; Stephen R. Callahan
Medford Evening Vocational, Nov., 1930; Melvin V. Weldon
Cambridge Evening Industrial, Jan., 1934[1]; Charles G. Harrington
Pittsfield Evening Vocational, April, 1936[1]; John F. Moran
Cole Trade Evening (Southbridge), Oct., 1936[1]; Clark H. Morrell
Northampton, April, 1944; Philip Fox
Holyoke, April, 1945; William J. Dean
Chicopee, June, 1945; Henry J. Rege
Brockton, Sept., 1945[1]; Kenrick M. Baker
Everett, Oct., 1945[1]; John W. Bates
Framingham, Oct., 1945; Joseph Keefe
Greenfield, Oct., 1945; Ralph A. Lawrence
Lowell, Oct., 1945[1]; Walter J. Markham
Malden, Oct., 1945; Leroy M. Twichell
Peabody, Oct., 1945; Alfred Hurley
Salem, Oct., 1945[1]; Agnes V. Cragen
Taunton, Oct., 1945[1]; Patrick H. Lyons
Barnstable, Nov., 1945; Theodore W. Glover
Leominster, Nov., 1945[1]; Rodney F. Poland
Quincy, Nov., 1945[1]; Frank C. Webster
Waltham, Nov., 1945; Harold L. Pride
Fitchburg, Dec., 1945; Watson H. Otis

Group 1 2c. Thirty-four Evening Industrial Schools (men) Cont'd.

North Adams, March, 1946[1]; Charles McCann
Lynn, Oct., 1946[1]; Ralph W. Babb
Marlboro, Oct., 1946; Warren F. Maddox
Somerville, Oct., 1946; Philip J. Heffernan
Westfield, Oct., 1946; Chester C. Derby

Group 1 2d. Thirty Apprenticeship Schools (classes)

Pittsfield, Sept., 1927; John F. Moran
Newton, Oct., 1939; James Forbes
Waltham, Oct., 1942; Harold L. Pride
Worcester, March, 1943; Walter B. Dennen
Springfield, Oct., 1944[1]; George A. Burridge
Boston, Nov., 1945; Leo C. Renaud
Gloucester, Nov., 1945; Leonard H. Scott
Beverly, Oct., 1946; Claude H. Patten
Brockton, Oct., 1946; Henrick M. Baker
Leominster, Oct., 1946; Rodney F. Poland
Lowell, Oct., 1946;[1] Walter J. Markham
Malden, Oct., 1946; Leroy M. Twichell
Nantucket, Oct., 1946; Richard J. Porter
New Bedford, Oct., 1946; William R. Mackintosh
Northampton, Oct., 1946; Philip Fox
Barnstable, Nov., 1946; Theodore W. Clover
Fitchburg, Nov., 1946[1]; Watson H. Otis
Greenfield, Nov., 1946; Ralph A. Lawrence
Holyoke, Nov., 1946; William J. Dean
Medford, Nov., 1946; Melvin V. Weldon
Weymouth, Nov., 1946; Francis E. Whipple Jr.
Chicopee, Dec., 1946; John H. Sullivan
Lawrence, Dec., 1946; Francis X. Hogan
Haverhill, Jan., 1947; Chester P. Spofford
Lynn, Jan., 1947; Ralph W. Babb
Marlboro, Jan., 1947; Warren F. Maddox
Fall River, Feb., 1947; Joseph P. Gilligan
Newburyport, Feb., 1947; Howard P. Curtis
Taunton, Feb., 1947; Patrick H. Lyons
Attleboro, May, 1947; Frank H. Straker

Group 1 2e. Vocational Art Schools (classes)

Massachusetts School of Art, Nov., 1927; Frank L. Allen

[1]Re-established

Group 11. Twenty Compulsory Continuation Schools.

Boston, Sept., 1914; Henry D. Fallona
Attleboro, Sept., 1920; Norman S. Tukey
Brockton, Sept., 1920; Kenrick M. Baker
Cambridge, Sept., 1920; Charles G. Harrington
Chicopee, Sept., 1920; John H. Sullivan
Lawrence, Sept., 1920; Francis X. Hogan
Leominster, Sept., 1920; Rodney F. Poland
Lowell, Sept., 1920; Thomas A. Ginty
Lynn, Sept., 1920; Ralph W. Babb
New Bedford, Sept., 1920; Robert Murdy
Northbridge, Sept., 1920; James S. Mullaney
Pittsfield, Sept., 1920; John F. Moran
Salem, Sept., 1920; Agnes V. Cragen
Somerville, Sept., 1920; Everett W. Ireland
Southbridge, Sept., 1920; Clark H. Morrell
Springfield, Sept., 1920; George A. Burridge
Taunton, Sept., 1920; Patrick H. Lyons
Worcester, Sept., 1920; Paul J. Corcoran
Milford, Sept., 1921; David I. Davonen
Andover, Sept., 1923; Carl M. Gahan

Group 111 1a. Six Day Homemaking Schools

New Bedford Household Arts, Nov., 1907; William R. Mackintosh
Smith's Household Arts (Northampton), Oct., 1908; Philip Fox
Lowell Vocational, Sept., 1911; Walter J. Markham
Essex County School of Homemaking (Hathorne), Sept., 1914; Harold A. Nostrom
Worcester Household Arts, Jan., 1931; Blanche M. Penn
Salem Household Arts, Sept., 1935; Agnes V. Cragen
Bristol County Household Arts, Oct., 1946; George H. Gilbert

Group 111 1b. Forty-seven Day Household Arts Departments.

Fall River Household Arts, Nov., 1919; Charles V. Carroll
Boston, Household Arts, Feb., 1920; Mabel E. Bowker
Somerville Household Arts, Nov., 1920; Mrs. Amy Webber, Acting
Everett Household Arts, March, 1921; Frederick A. Ashley
Scituate Household Arts, Sept., 1921; George A. Forberger
Hadley Household Arts, April, 1922; James P. Reed
Pittsfield Household Arts, Sept., 1922; John F. Moran
Weymouth Household Arts, Feb., 1924; Wallace L. Whittle
Westport Household Arts, March, 1924; Milton E. Earle
Haverhill Household Arts, Sept., 1924; Lyman B. Owen
Falmouth Household Arts, April, 1925; Russell B. Marshall
Belchertown Household Arts, March, 1925; Guy E. Harrington
Shelburne Household Arts, Sept., 1928; Thomas W. Watkins
Bourne Household Arts, Sept., 1928; James F. Peebles
Deerfield Household Arts, Sept., 1930; A. Jerome Goodwin
Provincetown Household Arts, Nov., 1931; Alton E. Ramey

Group 111 1b. Forty-seven Day Household
Arts Departments. (Cont'd)

Southbridge Household Arts, Sept., 1932; James M. Robertson
Townsend Household Arts, Oct., 1932; J. Verne Quimby
Barnstable Household Arts, Sept., 1933; Theodore W. Glover
Webster Household Arts, Nov., 1933; Cyril C. Smith
Brockton Household Arts, Jan., 1935; Ralph S. Frellick
North Adams Household Arts, Jan., 1935; Richard Anketell
Dartmouth Household Arts, Sept., 1935; Karl H. Erickson
Dighton Household Arts, Sept., 1935; Dana O. Webber
New Salem Household Arts, Sept., 1935; Joseph Ciechon
Palmer Household Arts, Sept., 1936; P. H. Payton
Holliston Household Arts, Dec., 1935; Fred W. Miller
Winchendon Household Arts, Sept., 1936; Donovan S. Jones
Adams Household Arts, Sept., 1936; J. Franklin Farrell
Hatfield Household Arts, Sept., 1936[1]; John C. Jakobek
Great Barrington Household Arts, Feb., 1937; Kenneth F. Preston
Beverly Household Arts, Sept., 1937; Frederick Pierce
Hudson Household Arts, Sept., 1938; Robert E. Mac Carthy
Lee Household Arts, Sept., 1938; Arthur L. Welcome
Randolph Household Arts, Sept., 1938; Hubert F. Gilgan
Avon Household Arts, Sept., 1939; H. Carroll Gilgan
Marshfield Household Arts, Sept., 1939; James Romeo
Northbridge Household Arts, Sept., 1939; Harrie J. Phipps
Agawam Household Arts, Sept., 1940; Frederick T. Dacey
Newburyport Household Arts, Sept., 1941; Patrick J. Murnane
Wellfleet Household Arts, Sept., 1941; Alton E. Ramey
West Bridgewater Household Arts, Sept., 1941; Nils G. Lindell
Chicopee Household Arts, Oct., 1941; John L. Fitzpatrick
Norton Household Arts, Dec., 1942; Charles Randall
Fitchburg Household Arts, Sept., 1943; Watson H. Otis
Greenfield Household Arts, Sept., 1944; Ralph A. Lawrence
Orange Household Arts, Nov., 1945; Hamilton R. Bailey

Group 111 1c. Sixteen General Vocational
Departments (girls)

Springfield, Jan., 1934; George A. Burridge
Brockton, March, 1934; Kenrick M. Baker
Northbridge, March, 1934; James S. Mullaney
New Bedford, April, 1934; William R. Mackintosh
Pittsfield, April, 1934; John F. Moran
Lawrence, June, 1934; Francis X. Hogan
Attleboro, Sept., 1934; Norman S. Tukey
Everett, Sept., 1934; John W. Bates
Leominster, Sept., 1934; Rodney F. Poland
Taunton, Sept., 1934; Patrick H. Lyons
Cambridge, Dec., 1935; Charles G. Harrin ton
Fitchburg, July 1936; Watson H. Otis
Somerville, Nov., 1937; Everett W. Ireland
Boston, Sept., 1939; Henry D. Fallona
Holyoke, Jan., 1940; Henry J. Fitzpatrick
Fall River, Sept., 1942; Joseph F. Gilligan

[1] Re-established

Group 111 3. Fifty-two Practical Art Schools

New Bedford, Nov., 1907; William R. Mackintosh
Lawrence, March, 1908; Francis X. Hogan
Newton, Feb., 1909; James Forbes
Worcester, (Independent Board), Sept., 1911; Blanche M. Penn
Lowell, Sept., 1911; Walter J. Markham
Everett, Oct., 1911; Charles W. Bates
Holyoke, Oct., 1911; William R. Peck
Somerville, Oct., 1911; John McMahon
Boston, Oct., 1912; Joseph F. Gould
Methuen, Oct., 1912; Lewis H. Conant
Leominster, Feb., 1918; William B. Appleton
Essex County (Hathorne) July, 1918; Harold A. Mostrom
Beverly, Sept., 1919; Lester Ayers
Lynn, Feb., 1920; Raymond F. Grady
Chicopee, Nov., 1921; Henry J. Rege
Medford, Oct., 1922; Katherine A. Baker
Brockton, Nov., 1926; Henrick M. Baker
Somerset, Sept., 1928; Austin O'Toole
Rockport, April, 1929; William Cottle
Dighton, Nov., 1934; John J. Rolfe
Webster, Dec., 1934[1]; Anthony J. Sitkowski
Gloucester, March, 1935[1]; Leonard H. Scott
Springfield, Oct., 1935[1]; Thomas J. Morrison
Salem, Oct., 1940[1]; Agnes V. Cragen
Northbridge, Oct., 1941; James S. Mullaney
Cambridge, Oct., 1942[1]; Charles G. Harrington
Nantucket, Oct., 1942[1]; Richard J. Porter
Northampton, April, 1942; Philip Fox
Fall River, June, 1943[1]; Joseph F. Gilligan
Pittsfield, Oct., 1943; John F. Moran
Waltham, Nov., 1943[1]; John W. McDevitt
Plymouth, Feb., 1944; Burr F. Jones
Medfield, Oct., 1944; E. Perley Eaton
Norwood, Oct., 1944; Blanche Marcionette
Winchendon, Nov., 1944; Donovan S. Jones
Hudson, Jan., 1945; Robert E. McCarthy
Randolph, April, 1945; Hubert F. Gilgan
Abington, April, 1945; Howard F. Mason
Andover, Oct., 1945; Carl M. Gahan
Bristol County, Oct., 1945; George H. Gilbert
Taunton, Oct., 1945; Patrick H. Lyons
Quincy, Nov., 1945; John L. Mahoney
Malden, Jan. 1946; Leroy M. Twichell
Eastham, March, 1946; Herbert E. Hoyt
Hanson, March, 1946; Clifton E. Bradley
Melrose, March, 1946; Natt B. Burbank
Milton, April, 1946[1]; Horace F. Turner
Haverhill, Oct., 1946; Leo J. Chareth
Lexington, Oct., 1946; Herbert M. Goddard
Weymouth, Oct., 1946[1]; Elmer S. Mapes
Brookline, Jan., 1947[1]; Rexford Souder
Buckland, March, 1947; William H. Buker

1-Re-established

Group IV 1a, Four Agricultural Schools

Smith's (Northampton), Oct., 1908; Philip Fox
Bristol County, Sept., 1913; George R. Gilbert
Essex County, Oct., 1913; Harold A. Mostrom
Norfolk County, Oct., 1916; Charles W. Kemp
Weymouth Branch, Oct., 1916; Hilmer S. Nelson, Instructor

Group IV 1b. Nineteen Vocational Agricultural Departments with names of instructors (day) 2

Ashfield, Aug., 1913; George R. Yale
Worcester, May, 1917; G. Andrew Karlson
Boston (Jamaica Plain); Nov., 1918; Thomas F. Dooley
New Salem, Sept., 1919; Charles Entwistle
Shelburne, March, 1920; R. Carroll Jones
West Springfield, April 1920; Herbert F. Bartlett
Falmouth, Sept., 1920; Lewis B. Robinson
Hatfield, Aug., 1921; Wallace O. Hibbard
Westport, Aug., 1925; Henry Holy
Agawam, Aug., 1929; David Skalnick
Dartmouth, Sept., 1929; Karl H. Erickson
Westfield, Oct., 1931; Arthur L. Frellick
Barnstable, Sept., 1934; Arnold H. Rogean
Stockbridge, June, 1936; Kenneth W. Milligan
Templeton, July, 1937; Walter E. Curtis
Williamstown, Aug., 1937; John W. Divoll
Hudson, Aug., 1938; Harold A. Potter
Middleboro, Sept., 1940; William H. Tufts
Deerfield, Sept., 1944; Robert Owers

Group IV 3. Thirteen Vocational Agricultural Departments with names of directors (evening)

Essex County, Dec., 1926; Harold A. Mostrom
Bristol County, Oct., 1940; George H. Gilbert
Norfolk County, Jan. 1945[1]; Charles W. Kemp
Hudson, March, 1945; Robert E. MacCarthy
Middleboro, Sept., 1945; Lindsey J. March
West Springfield, Sept., 1945; John A. Redmond
New Salem, Feb., 1946; Joseph Ciechon
Worcester, Feb., 1946; Everett G. Sherwin
Shelburne, Feb., 1946; William Buker
Agawam, March, 1946; Frederick T. Dacey
Barnstable, March, 1946; Theodore W. Glover
Templeton, April, 1946; Mark E. Stinson
Falmouth, Sept., 1946; Russell Marshall

Group V 1a. Seven Part-time Co-operative Distributive Occupation Schools.

Boston, Sept. 1937; Agnes Brennan
Worcester, Sept., 1937; Blanche E. Penn
Springfield, Sept., 1940; George A. Burridge
Pittsfield, Sept., 1941; John F. Moran
Medford, Feb., 1942; Melvin V. Weldon
Lowell, Sept., 1942; Walter J. Markham
Brockton, Sept., 1944; Kenrick M. Baker

1. Re-established
2. The Principal of the High School usually serves as director

Group V 1b. Nine Part-time Distributive Occupations Schools

Brockton, Nov., 1941; Kenrick M. Baker
Boston, July, 1943; Agnes Brennan
Marlboro, Dec., 1943; T. Joseph McCook
Cambridge, Sept., 1946;[1] Charles G. Harrington
Malden, Nov., 1946; Leroy M. Twichell
Worcester, Nov., 1946;[1] Blanche M. Penn
Norwood, Dec., 1946;[1] Blanche Marcionette
Pittsfield, Dec., 1946;[1] John F. Moran
Waltham, Feb., 1947; Harold L. Pride

Group V 2. Eleven Evening Distributive Occupation Schools

Springfield, Oct., 1941; George A. Burridge
Boston, April, 1943[1]; Agnes Brennan
Lynn, Nov., 1945[1]; Stephen R. Callahan
Malden, Oct., 1946; Leroy M. Twichell
Newton, Oct., 1946[1]; James Forbes
Fall River, Nov., 1946; Joseph P. Gilligan
Southbridge, Jan., 1947[1]; Clark H. Morrell
Cambridge, Feb., 1947[1]; Charles G. Harrington
Lawrence, April, 1947[1]; Francis X. Hogan
Quincy, May, 1947; Albert H. Cochrane
Somerville, May, 1947; Philip J. Heffernan

[1]Re-established

Table No. 3 - Summarized Financial Statement - all types of schools: by cities, towns and counties

School Year ending August 31, 1947

Key to types of schools: I. INDUSTRIAL 1. Day a. Boys (Unit Trade), b. Girls (Unit Trade), c. Industrial Departments, d. General Departments, 2. Short Unit Courses a. Boys 3. Part-time a. Cooperative 1. Regular Trade Extension 2. Unit Trade, b. Trade Preparatory, c. Apprenticeship, d. Vocational Art, 4. Evening a. Men: II. CONTINUATION: III. HOUSEHOLD ARTS 1. Day a. School, b. High School Department, c. General Department, 3. Evening: IV. AGRICULTURAL 1. Day a. School, b. High School Department, 3. Evening: V. DISTRIBUTIVE OCCUPATIONS 1. Part-time a. Cooperative, b. Part-time 2. Evening.

CITIES, TOWNS AND COUNTIES	Grand Total, All Expenditures (f, 1) (Line 26, page 4, Annual Returns)	Total Construction (item g, page 4, Annual Returns)	Total Equipment (item h, page 4, Annual Returns)	Total Maintenance (a-e) (item f, page 3, Annual Returns)	Total Gross Maintenance Cost (includes cost to places paying tuition) Column 6 of this table plus items on tuition affidavits.	Total Maintenance Income derived from sources other than local taxation: in schools, line 9, page 4, Annual Returns; in agricultural departments, one-half, three-fourths, or all of tuition claims paid (Column 10 of this table) plus one-half income from Smith-Hughes & George-Barden funds (columns 7A & 7A-1 of this table).	Tuition Claims, paid or unpaid, Non-Residents and State Wards (lines 10 and 10A, page 4, Annual Returns)	Smith-Hughes (line 12A, page 4, Annual Returns)	George-Barden (line 12B, page 4, Annual Returns)	Other items (line 11, page 4, Annual Returns)
1	2	3	4	5	5A	6	7	7A	7A-11	7B
Abington III 3	980.53	-	-	980.53	1,070.53	525.10	35.10	-	490.00	-
Adams III 1b	2,195.70	-	180.73	2,014.97	2,014.97	366.76	241.59	125.17	-	-
Agawam III 1b, IV 1b 3	4,448.29	-	151.00	4,297.29	4,297.29	404.60	-	449.86	270.00	-
Andover II, III 3	934.76	-	-	934.76	934.76	51.40	47.40	-	-	-
Arlington I 1a	18,101.66	114.75	2,348.98	15,637.93	16,717.96	9,800.00	-	-	9,800.00	-
Ashfield IV 1b	3,170.82	3,300.00	-	3,170.82	3,170.82	600.95	500.00	321.64	321.64	-
Attleboro I 1a, 1d, 2d, II, III 1c, V 1b	28,915.23	2,539.40	1,694.27	24,681.56	24,681.56	1,858.13	1,095.50	641.93	54.00	5.36
Avon III 1b	1,550.11	-	-	1,550.11	1,550.11	76.49	-	76.49	-	-
Barnstable I 1a, 2c, 2d, III 1b, IV 1b, 3	28,852.59	-	197.68	28,654.91	28,654.91	6,440.47	1,604.65	1,000.66	2,783.85	150.00
Belchertown III 1b	2,817.86	2,980.00	-	2,817.86	2,817.86	476.17	-	177.97	298.20	-
Belmont I 1d	35,305.31	327.38	867.14	34,110.79	34,110.79	5,817.47	116.65	303.04	5,004.00	-
Beverly I 1a, 2a, 2c, 2d, III 1b, 3	79,859.12	57.82	412.25	79,389.05	79,788.85	28,478.32	7,474.05	4,908.79	5,751.37	3.00
Boston I 1a, 1b, 1c 1d, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, II III 1b, 1c, 3, IV 1b, V 1a, 1b, 2	1,410,058.29	33,594.93	4,413.91	1,395,527.17	1,396,814.46	204,198.41	52,215.65	61,614.98	23,603.58	41,823.17
Bourne III 1b	2,984.64	2,350.00	68.73	2,909.04	2,909.04	104.31	-	104.31	-	-
Bristol County III 1a, IV 1a, 3	181,147.18	3,630.95	3,203.55	174,312.68	174,312.68	51,785.41	4,964.00	3,070.22	8,766.00	8,210.00

CITIES, TOWNS AND COUNTIES	Gifts Line 12A, page 4 - Annual Returns	Net Maintenance Sum, Item f. Annual Returns (In schools column 5 minus column 6 of this table). In Agricultural Departments sums of lines 32 and 33, page 3, Annual Returns, less portion of line 10 which is to be reimbursed to place of residence and one-half of line 10, 12A and 12A-1, page 4, Annual Returns.	REIMBURSEMENT: Net Maintenance Reimbursement, Item 5, Annual Returns. (In schools 1/2 column 8 this table). In Agricultural Departments 2/3 of line 32 and 33, page 3, Annual Returns, less that portion of line 10 which is to be reimbursed to place of residence and one-half of line 10A, 12A, and 12A-1, page 4, Annual Returns.	REIMBURSEMENT: Tuition Reimbursement (one-half, three-fourths, or all of column 7 of this table, exclusive of tuition for resident State Wards).	REIMBURSEMENT: Total Reimbursement Cost to State Sums of Columns 9 and 10	PRODUCTIVITY: Cash received from Work and Products. Line 13, page 4, Annual Returns	PRODUCTIVITY: Equivalents Line 13A, Page 4, Annual Returns	PRODUCTIVITY: Actual Credits Line 14, Page 4, Annual Returns	PRODUCTIVITY: Total Tangible Productivity (Includes cash, credit, etc.) Column 17, Pages 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and Column 19, page 4, Annual Returns	Student Hours Column 40, Table 6.
1	7C	8	9	10	11	12	12A	13	14	15
Abington III 3	-	455.43	227.72	17.55	245.27	-	-	-	6,939.95	5,787
Adams III 1b	-	1,648.21	824.10	120.79	944.89	-	125.17	-	1,400.80	12,438
Agawam III 1b, IV 1b 3	-	3,895.30	2,324.14	-	2,324.14	-	-	-	15,347.76	66,269
Andover II, III 3	-	883.36	441.68	23.70	465.38	4.00	-	-	7,014.40	4,834
Arlington I 1a	-	5,837.93	2,918.97	-	2,918.97	-	-	-	8,473.15	42,349
Ashfield IV 1b	-	2,441.28	1,490.58	250.00	1,740.58	-	-	-	23,965.61	36,264
Attleboro I 1a, 1d, 2d, II, III 1c, V 1b	-	22,823.43	11,533.46	426.00	11,959.46	61.34	-	-	1,684.65	67,877
Avon III 1b	-	1,473.62	736.81	-	736.81	-	-	-	602.28	7,641
Barnstable I 1a, 2c, 2d, III 1b, IV 1b, 3	-	22,254.18	12,043.98	752.33	12,796.31	1,522.95	-	-	52,070.70	89,064
Belchertown III 1b	-	2,341.69	1,170.85	-	1,170.85	-	-	-	343.94	14,327
Belmont I 1d	-	28,293.32	14,146.66	58.32	14,204.98	393.78	-	-	3,853.45	88,047
Beverly I 1a, 2a, 2c, 2d, III 1b, 3	7569.35	50,910.73	25,455.36	3,737.03	29,192.39	2,368.46	160.00	238.30	136,223.36	467,617
Boston I 1a, 1b, 1c 1d, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, II III 1b, 1c, 3, IV 1b, V 1a, 1b, 2	-	1,151,318.46	577,986.15	26,106.02	604,092.17	20,253.47	-	-	495,946.76	4,394,718
Bourne III 1b	-	2,804.73	1,402.37	-	1,402.37	26,082.36	-	-	753.50	7,990
Bristol County III 1a, IV 1a, 3	-	122,527.27	61,263.63	2,482.00	63,745.63	26,775.19	-	-	221,610.66	299,667

1	2	3	4	5	5A	6	7	7A	7A[1]	7b	7c	8	9	10	11	12	12A	13	14	15
Brockton I 1a, 2c, 2d, II, III 1b, 1c, 3 V 1a, 1b	52,237.35	-	[illegible]	51,415.69	51,500.94	10,324.72	4,398.25	1,130.65	4,187.36	[illegible]	290.60	41,090.97	20,674.85	2,069.75	22,744.60	[illegible]	-	-	23,692.74	163,562
Brookline III 3	2,689.67	283.83	45.44	2,360.40	2,360.40	18.75	18.75	-	-	-	-	2,341.65	1,170.83	9.37	1,180.20	-	-	-	3,111.22	8,169
Buckland III 3	103.62	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.00	-	-	-	9.00	-	[illegible]	-	-	47.31	-	-	-	-	480
Cambridge I 1d, 2c, II, III 1c, 3, V 1b, 2	51,563.40	-	135.00	51,428.40	51,704.88	1,792.78	[illegible]	1,103.29	170.00	-	-	49,635.64	24,897.81	164.14	25,061.95	31.20	-	-	9,192.14	189,737
Chicopee I 1a, 1d, 2c, 2d, II, III 1b, 3	83,851.70	412.60	1,276.82	82,142.28	83,814.98	2,566.61	698.04	1,657.24	50.00	-	-	79,575.67	39,787.83	[illegible]	40,136.85	111.33	10.00	-	30,115.00	219,263
Dartmouth III 1b, IV 1b	7,621.62	-	-	7,621.62	7,621.62	507.57	-	563.06	300.00	-	-	6,970.55	3,992.45	-	3,992.45	-	-	-	16,377.71	24,695
Deerfield III 1b, IV 1b	11,429.14	688.84	71.59	10,668.71	10,668.71	3,117.32	220.00	118.22	5,633.20	-	-	3,135.79	1,674.90	122.50	1,797.40	-	-	-	9,991.95	27,509
Dighton I 1d, III 1b, 3	13,556.20	-	[illegible]	13,072.35	13,072.35	4,443.49	3,924.91	519.58	120.00	-	-	8,628.86	4,370.28	1,906.61	6,276.89	71.00	5.00	-	6,484.40	76,396
Eastham III 3	[illegible]	-	-	228.45	228.45	180.00	-	-	180.00	-	-	[illegible]	24.25	-	24.25	-	-	-	2,875.00	1,764
Essex County III 1a, 3 IV 1a, 3	289,926.42	4,924.32	2,501.71	282,500.39	282,500.39	81,526.63	7,398.00	7,086.76	4,881.38	-	-	200,973.76	100,486.88	3,699.00	104,185.88	42,204.79	-	-	341,714.11	341,506
Everett I 1a, 1d, 2c, II, III 1b, 1c 3	111,491.75	2,083.90	1,345.20	108,062.65	109,309.85	14,244.24	11,241.21	2,483.62	-	-	-	93,818.41	47,161.47	5,368.33	52,529.80	161.71	.80	356.90	21,315.16	339,380
Fall River I 1a, 2d, III 1b, 1c, 3 V 2	115,226.16	-	6,248.66	108,977.50	108,977.50	19,998.94	4,404.00	1,756.11	9,688.50	1,792.25	-	88,983.56	44,693.28	2,150.50	46,843.78	-	-	-	22,748.53	320,844
Falmouth III 1b, IV 1b, 3	7,061.57	-	-	7,046.32	7,046.32	932.09	807.13	513.67	200.00	-	-	6,022.34	3,372.67	403.71	3,776.38	-	-	-	8,404.88	36,913
Fitchburg I 1d, 2c, 2d, III 1b, 1c	57,741.28	-	1,926.27	55,815.01	55,815.01	11,083.44	3,000.56	4,770.51	2,990.00	-	-	44,731.57	22,365.78	1,500.28	23,866.06	322.37	-	-	10,254.91	218,189
Framingham I 1a, 2c	16,560.14	74.65	1,972.13	14,513.36	16,944.04	7,300.01	553.80	32.14	6,600.00	-	-	7,213.35	3,606.67	276.90	3,883.57	-	-	102.07	1,272.70	30,336
Gloucester I 1d, 2d, III 3	52,159.07	13.97	[illegible]	61,180.40	51,150.40	6,128.47	1,712.22	907.29	2,011.33	-	-	45,021.93	22,510.97	856.11	23,367.08	[illegible]	12.00	938.90	14,998.79	170,033
Great Barrington III 1b	2,983.15	-	85.75	2,897.40	2,987.40	333.40	201.28	132.12	-	-	-	2,564.00	1,282.00	100.64	1,382.64	-	133.08	-	797.50	11,479
Greenfield I 1a, 1d, 2c, 2d, III 1b	53,576.09	-	1,305.23	52,270.86	52,270.86	9,139.14	6,633.28	802.75	1,403.50	-	-	43,131.72	21,710.86	3,316.64	25,027.50	-	180.30	119.31	15,672.14	175,757
Hadley III 1b	3,579.72	162.51	43.91	3,373.30	3,373.30	303.69	12.00	118.22	173.47	-	-	3,069.61	1,534.80	5.00	1,540.80	-	-	-	549.00	10,369
Hanson III 3	242.00	-	-	242.00	246.50	182.85	32.85	-	150.00	-	-	59.15	29.58	16.43	46.01	-	-	-	867.50	1,674
Hatfield III 1b, IV 1b	3,813.34	-	-	3,813.34	3,813.34	14.92	-	-	24.20	-	-	3,415.72	1,949.21	-	1,949.21	-	-	-	7,296.72	10,951
Haverhill I 1a, 1d, 2d, II, III 1b, 3	107,697.20	-	-	106,540.32	106,540.32	21,076.72	6,580.08	2,451.84	8,475.10	2,395.42	-	85,463.60	42,984.49	3,057.35	46,021.84	316.58	747.76	111.92	37,992.54	475,713
Holliston III 1b	2,339.12	-	-	2,339.12	2,339.12	53.45	-	83.45	-	-	-	2,255.67	1,127.84	-	1,127.84	-	-	-	929.70	5,836
Holyoke I 1a, 2c, 2d, III 1c, 3	92,193.24	-	3,566.39	88,626.85	89,082.61	13,708.08	8,105.48	2,221.33	636.00	2,003.95	24.07	74,918.77	37,530.86	4,124.23	41,655.09	336.30	-	380.95	50,056.36	286,200
Hudson I 1d, III 1b, 3, IV 1b, 3	8,856.78	-	2.71	8,854.07	8,854.07	3,092.97	1,082.84	548.44	2,825.00	-	-	5,208.38	2,888.99	541.43	3,430.41	-	-	-	45,368.85	51,743
Lawrence I 1d, 2c, 2d, III 1c, 3, V 2	53,075.63	-	127.50	52,546.71	52,565.81	3,408.10	875.08	2,421.50	57.00	-	-	49,138.61	24,569.31	437.54	25,006.85	54.32	-	-	24,195.54	85,266
Lee III 1b	2,267.02	[illegible]	-	2,264.14	2,264.14	213.72	88.75	125.17	-	-	-	2,052.22	1,026.11	44.37	1,070.48	-	-	-	832.25	5,157
Leominster I 1a, 1d, 2c, 2d, II, III 1c, 3	40,099.80	150.99	438.84	39,509.97	42,598.13	8,272.86	3,100.90	744.86	4,117.50	-	-	31,237.11	15,618.56	1,550.45	17,169.01	80.90	2.00	206.70	19,236.32	88,919
Lexington III 3	989.00	-	-	989.00	989.00	300.00	-	-	300.00	-	-	689.00	334.50	-	334.50	-	-	-	1,868.00	6,028
Lowell I 1a, 2b, 2c, 2d, II, III 1a, 3, V 1a	110,668.08	-	1,169.84	109,498.24	110,566.45	17,301.10	9,495.04	3,197.11	3,800.31	152.00	-	92,197.14	46,098.58	4,747.52	50,846.10	121.45	58.15	467.04	47,558.45	374,986
Lynn I 1a, 1d, 2c, 2d, II, III 3, V 2	161,037.15	98.50	1,904.82	159,033.83	159,462.43	40,368.25	7,594.14	1,302.33	16,720.50	289.39	-	118,665.60	59,332.81	3,737.07	63,129.88	14,411.67	50.00	-	42,993.44	321,652
Malden I 1a, 2c, 2d, III 3 V 1b, 2	38,935.23	-	596.71	38,338.52	40,525.75	3,841.58	1,882.35	732.41	342.50	-	-	34,496.94	17,248.47	941.18	18,189.65	68.25	86.79	729.28	6,850.90	124,497
Marlboro I 1a, 2c, 2d, V 1b	9,128.21	1,650.00	1,530.90	5,947.31	9,628.66	1,175.87	-	68.87	562.00	-	-	4,771.44	2,385.72	-	2,385.72	-	233.65	311.35	3,790.15	34,665
Marshfield III 1b	2,437.26	-	-	2,437.26	2,437.26	104.31	-	104.31	-	-	-	2,332.95	1,166.47	-	1,166.47	-	-	-	228.03	11,887
Medfield III 3	145.00	-	-	125.00	125.00	50.00	-	-	50.00	-	-	75.00	37.50	-	37.50	-	-	-	220.00	570
Medford I 1a, 2c, 2d, III 3, V 1a	96,918.02	412.97	9,353.89	87,151.16	87,650.58	12,783.45	5,787.51	2,080.60	3,801.65	-	-	74,367.71	37,183.85	2,893.75	40,077.60	199.77	[illegible]	-	25,822.69	276,038
Melrose III 3	[illegible]	-	-	240.00	240.00	150.00	-	-	150.00	-	-	90.00	45.00	-	45.00	-	-	-	-	2,160
Methuen III 3	4,851.33	-	-	4,851.33	4,851.33	[illegible]	-	222.53	-	287.00	-	4,341.80	2,170.90	-	2,170.90	-	-	-	20,970.15	26,702
Middleboro IV 1b, 3	6,200.69	-	-	6,200.69	6,200.69	2,023.66	211.00	423.98	3,412.34	-	-	2,375.83	1,478.06	105.50	1,583.56	-	-	-	40,371.01	36,747
Milford II	553.35	497.00	-	553.35	553.35	29.00	-	-	29.00	-	-	524.35	262.18	-	[illegible]	-	-	-	48.90	396
Milton III 3	2,144.52	-	4.29	2,140.23	2,140.23	534.77	-	34.77	500.00	-	-	1,605.46	802.73	-	802.73	-	-	-	1,950.00	18,894
Nantucket I 1d, 2d, III 3	13,024.83	1,333.00	41.30	11,650.20	11,650.20	1,104.99	-	268.80	580.00	-	-	10,545.21	5,272.61	-	5,272.61	208.98	25.85	21.36	7,332.69	33,709
New Bedford I 1a, 1d, 2c, 2d, III 1a, 1c, 3	282,855.11	-	4,210.34	278,644.77	278,644.77	48,456.18	24,432.76	8,772.41	4,099.50	-	-	234,188.59	117,248.30	12,370.38	129,618.68	4,976.41	2,151.82	23.28	114,017.04	1,070,145
Newburyport I 1a, 2d, III 1b	21,540.90	-	504.83	21,036.09	21,149.61	5,462.05	839.68	161.50	3,802.65	100.00	-	15,674.04	7,804.30	437.12	8,241.42	208.29	142.27	207.66	3,726.80	71,325
New Salem III 1b, IV 1b, 3	11,769.28	500.00	314.94	10,854.34	10,854.34	4,736.38	3,628.25	518.72	2,719.14	133.00	-	3,923.97	1,701.77	2,370.87	4,072.64	-	-	-	27,966.48	60,358
Newton I 1a, 1d, 2c, 2d, III 3, V2	135,283.53	1,641.51	1,163.61	132,478.41	132,882.21	27,437.38	18,804.88	3,176.67	4,295.00	23.45	-	105,041.03	52,520.51	9,402.44	61,922.95	327.35	5.00	802.03	56,849.22	367,839
Norfolk County IV 1a, 3	152,405.06	1,208.91	2,090.87	149,105.28	149,105.28	40,517.25	1,994.00	5,745.69	2,447.50	6,026.14	-	108,588.03	54,294.01	997.00	55,291.01	24,303.92	-	-	180,550.34	1,481,953
North Adams I 1a, 2c, III 1b	18,482.70	701.54	1,298.93	16,482.23	16,617.73	1,712.03	729.53	312.00	520.00	150.50	-	14,770.20	7,385.10	364.76	7,749.86	-	-	-	2,429.00	62,441
Northampton I 1a, 2c, 2d, III 1a, 3 IV 1a	107,858.29	-	645.86	107,212.43	107,614.34	47,239.22	15,670.02	2,738.04	5,224.52	5,613.44	-	59,973.21	30,124.10	7,972.51	38,096.61	16,693.20	-	1,300.00	63,078.06	195,530
Northbridge I 1d, II, III 1b, 1c, 3	12,724.14	-	30.58	12,693.56	12,763.06	1,435.41	504.55	572.36	240.00	-	-	11,258.15	5,629.07	402.33	6,031.40	18.40	-	-	8,926.85	56,600
Norton III 1b	1,546.00	-	-	1,546.00	1,546.00	355.35	-	27.82	327.53	-	-	1,190.65	595.33	-	595.33	-	-	-	268.87	4,312
Norwood I 1a, 1b, III 3, V 1b	64,829.82	-	961.46	63,868.36	65,078.66	25,319.80	4,821.83	661.58	4,065.00	9,172.70	-	38,548.56	19,649.28	2,186.92	21,835.20	6,540.00	3.00	54.84	41,093.89	85,261
Oak Bluffs I 1a	3,883.97	-	-	3,883.97	3,883.97	87.24	-	57.24	-	-	-	3,796.73	1,898.36	-	1,898.36	-	-	-	1,069.25	19,267
Orange III 1b	1,729.33	-	-	1,729.33	1,729.33	1,621.52	196.50	-	1,425.02	-	-	107.81	53.90	98.25	152.15	-	-	-	550.00	8,648

1	2	3	4	5	5A	6	7	7A	7A[1]	7B	7C	8	9	10	11	12	12A	13	14	15
Palmer III 1b	4,025.02	-	-	4,025.02	4,025.02	159.94	-	159.94	-	-	-	3,865.08	1,932.54	-	1,932.54	-	-	-	2,745.00	37,066
Peabody I 1a, 2c	26,672.45	275.44	408.11	25,985.88	26,424.50	17,747.79	-	4,689.63	8,148.00	-	-	8,238.09	4,119.05	-	4,119.05	4,877.01	500.00	2,815.00	7,232.75	82,940
Pittsfield I 1a, 1d, 2a, 2d, III 1b, 1c, 3 V 1a, 1b	100,978.81	648.00	773.18	99,557.63	99,605.63	16,729.63	6,259.40	2,544.61	6,412.67	-	-	82,828.00	41,414.00	3,237.20	44,671.20	366.44	216.18	530.35	29,852.78	539,757
Plymouth I 2b, III 3	1,124.60	-	-	1,124.60	1,124.60	1,084.00	-	-	1,084.00	-	-	40.60	20.30	-	20.30	-	-	-	220.59	7,960
Provincetown III 1b	1,302.66	-	51.44	1,251.22	1,251.22	455.63	400.00	55.63	-	-	-	795.59	397.80	200.00	597.80	-	-	-	296.23	3,791
Quincy I 1a, 2c, III 3, V 2	72,310.60	-	790.26	71,520.34	72,369.62	17,620.10	5,598.74	1,771.15	145.00	8,868.38	-	53,900.24	26,950.12	2,799.37	29,749.49	371.00	35.35	830.48	27,906.60	214,795
Randolph III 1b, 3	4,779.14	-	-	4,779.14	4,792.19	478.62	-	208.62	270.00	-	-	4,300.52	2,150.26	-	2,150.26	-	-	-	1,300.00	23,128
Rockport III 3	853.31	-	-	853.31	853.31	150.00	-	-	150.00	-	-	703.31	351.65	-	351.65	-	-	-	3,853.25	41,000
Salem I 1a, 1d, 2c, II, III 1a, 3	45,861.48	482.30	1,320.95	44,058.23	44,499.08	13,395.98	1,692.43	1,089.56	-	7,355.06	-	30,662.25	15,331.13	848.22	16,177.35	3,258.93	-	-	21,597.76	140,286
Scituate III 1b	4,017.37	-	-	4,017.37	4,017.37	152.99	-	152.99	-	-	-	3,864.38	1,932.19	-	1,932.19	-	-	-	777.00	32,710
Shelburne I 1d, III 1b, IV 1b	16,063.00	240.00	64.16	15,758.84	15,758.84	8,817.09	8,829.96	270.28	525.00	-	-	6,859.78	3,361.89	5,045.73	8,407.42	-	-	-	39,716.61	118,288
Somerset III 3	1,662.80	-	-	1,662.80	1,662.80	68.74	19.20	89.54	-	-	-	1,574.06	787.03	9.60	796.63	-	-	-	6,083.00	5,859
Somerville I 1a, 1d, 2c, III 1b, 1c, 3, V 2	92,071.90	-	225.95	91,845.95	93,569.33	11,491.91	8,570.05	2,396.14	50.00	-	-	80,354.04	40,284.71	4,177.34	44,462.05	309.69	119.35	46.68	22,312.96	287,349
Southbridge I 1a, 1d, 2a, 2c, II, III 1b, V2	86,082.29	1,110.76	1,085.35	83,886.18	83,982.18	18,144.12	10,820.37	4,843.04	724.00	527.05	490.00	65,742.06	32,940.03	5,479.18	38,419.21	320.20	385.00	34.46	10,234.69	275,199
Springfield I 1a, 1b, 1d, 2c, 2d, II, III 1c, 3, V 1a	332,106.96	437.50	6,528.26	325,141.20	325,319.06	88,854.42	34,581.41	7,411.40	4,539.60	33,712.40	-	236,286.78	118,224.15	17,394.58	135,618.73	6,120.48	92.65	2,396.58	91,610.08	1,118,790
Stockbridge IV 1b	3,385.37	-	-	3,385.37	3,385.37	516.88	787.50	336.26	160.00	-	-	2,579.81	1,532.58	393.75	1,926.33	-	-	-	16,007.80	27,034
Taunton I 1d, 2b, 2c, 2d, II, III 1c, 3	31,222.32	-	-	29,641.02	29,641.02	5,105.87	1,141.93	559.29	3,512.00	-	-	24,535.15	12,267.57	521.61	12,789.18	92.65	-	-	28,204.73	138,946
Templeton IV 1b, 3	4,049.29	-	244.80	3,804.49	3,804.49	527.91	365.55	380.12	150.00	-	-	3,080.44	1,902.66	262.85	2,165.51	-	-	-	7,364.57	28,129
Tisbury I 1a	2,841.76	-	-	2,841.76	2,841.76	378.05	300.00	78.05	-	-	-	2,463.71	1,231.85	150.00	1,381.85	-	-	-	2,499.12	9,306
Townsend III 1b	2,256.53	-	-	2,256.53	2,256.53	80.11	-	46.66	33.45	-	-	2,176.42	1,088.21	-	1,088.21	-	-	-	121.27	6,173
Waltham I 1a, 1b, 2a, 2a, 2d, III 3, V 1b	103,658.51	1,737.08	5,820.65	96,100.78	97,806.50	53,790.09	6,859.94	2,135.32	11,244.78	26,679.66	-	42,310.69	21,181.02	3,455.65	24,636.67	6,839.60	-	30.79	163,625.58	267,170
Webster III 1b, 3	3,291.57	-	-	3,291.57	3,291.57	844.38	140.00	97.56	400.00	7.00	-	2,647.21	1,323.60	70.00	1,393.60	-	-	-	2,331.05	17,345
Wellfleet III 1b	1,292.64	-	-	1,252.55	1,252.55	41.72	-	41.72	-	-	-	1,210.83	605.42	-	605.42	-	-	-	51.90	3,498
W. Bridgewater III 1b	2,286.60	-	-	2,286.60	2,286.60	124.31	-	104.31	20.00	-	-	2,162.29	1,081.14	-	1,081.14	-	-	-	259.52	1,102
Westfield I 1a, 2c, IV 1b	58,126.16	-	926.05	57,200.11	57,200.11	5,663.01	3,693.60	936.66	1,301.14	4,955.65	-	49,101.92	24,804.90	1,896.80	26,701.70	905.40	-	-	21,094.63	153,036
Westport I 1d, III 1b, IV 1b	10,245.96	-	-	10,245.96	10,245.96	1,921.24	-	355.89	1,750.00	-	-	7,951.82	4,415.72	-	4,415.72	-	-	-	9,712.25	41,332
W. Springfield IV 1b, 3	7,994.13	-	-	7,994.13	7,994.13	2,533.41	300.00	160.82	4,206.00	-	-	3,343.96	2,162.50	150.00	2,302.50	-	-	-	14,614.30	48,660
Weymouth I 1a, 2d, III 1b, 3	69,775.25	24.35	1,426.43	68,324.49	68,636.49	16,146.69	9,741.77	1,347.44	1,650.00	-	-	52,177.80	26,311.99	4,647.80	30,959.79	1,361.18	-	2,046.30	40,806.01	241,106
Williamstown IV 1b	4,209.41	295.00	-	3,914.41	3,914.41	423.05	255.60	365.50	-	-	-	2,816.92	1,736.26	240.30	1,976.56	-	-	-	13,365.32	41,099
Winchendon III 1b, 3	2,775.82	-	134.40	2,641.42	2,641.42	411.26	-	111.26	300.00	-	-	2,230.16	1,115.08	-	1,115.08	-	-	-	2,255.28	18,675
Worcester I 1a, 1b, 2c, 2d, II, III 1a, 3, IV 1b, 3, V 1a, 1b	621,122.76	84.25	5,307.18	615,720.73	615,871.33	7,448.65	82,015.76	11,569.67	5,722.86	144,625.73	-	353,098.85	177,618.26	41,373.45	218,991.71	19,756.26	1,011.15	180.61	155,389.00	1,967,687
Cost to places paying tuition in, but not maintaining this type of work.																				
Total - All Schools	6,026,079.94	71,183.43	87,861.94	5,896,415.02	6,309,549.57	1,106,680.02	413,057.90	180,755.30	223,956.85	305,206.68		4,478,631.78	2,250,346.30	207,483.06	2,457,829.36	234,424.49	6,503.62	15,683.12	3,125,845.87	19,652,975
Tuition Paid for Non-Residents	409,072.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-										
State Office Administration	45,512.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-										
Transportation	39,030.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-										
Commonwealth of Massachusetts[3]	30,496.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,160.00	28,336.25	-										
GRAND TOTAL - State and Municipalities	6,550,191.16	71,183.43	87,861.94	5,896,415.02	6,309,549.57	1,106,680.02	413,057.90	182,915.30	252,293.10	305,206.68		4,478,631.78	2,250,346.30	207,483.06	2,457,829.36	234,424.49	6,503.62	15,683.12	3,125,845.87	19,652,975

[1] Special distribution of Federal Funds

[2] Includes $4062.43 for resident State Wards and $2968.74 for non-resident State Wards

[3] Includes salaries and travel of supervisors

TABLE NO. 5 - Earnings of vocational agricultural pupils from projects and other supervised work during the periods covered by their school attendance.

A. School year ending August 31, 1947

Vocational Agricultural Schools	Enrollment	Ownership Projects	Other Supervised Agricultural Work	Prizes Won[1]	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Schools	609	165,776.60	352,612.95	401.00	518,790.55
Departments	611	35,864.66	209,632.98	1,080.80	246,578.44

[1]Prizes included 165 first, 81 seconds, 53 thirds, 8 fourths, 7 fifths, 1 eighth, 1 ninth, 15 ribbons, 2 cups, 8 medals, 2 placques.

B. Previous School Years

Totals for	Enrollment			Earnings		Grand Totals		
	Boys	Girls	Totals	Farm Work[1]	Other Work[2]	Cash	Credit	Total Cash and Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1912	66	4	70	9,754.28	1,345.50	$ —	$ —	$ 11,100.17
1913	86	3	89	15,399.90	2,582.61	—	—	17,982.15
1914	230	5	235	37,936.67	4,124.08	—	—	42,060.75
1915	413	5	418	51,279.89	4,974.86	25,229.73	31,025.02	56,254.75
1916	489	8	497	75,766.53	8,406.90	44,977.15	39,196.28	84,173.43
1917	511	7	518	111,500.87	8,908.16	63,751.26	56,557.77	120,309.03
1918	314	8	322	108,895.59	12,827.30	65,463.12	59,206.35	124,669.47
1919	305	1	306	106,465.93	12,236.43	54,321.15	54,081.15	118,702.36
1920	526	-	526	114,680.40	—	—	—	114,680.40
1921	643	-	643	120,786.07	—	—	—	120,786.07
1922	808	-	808	129,871.48	—	—	—	129,871.48
1923	840	-	840	161,183.47	—	—	—	161,183.47
1924	733	-	733	167,708.92	—	—	—	167,708.92

1925	670	—	670	$187,539.91	$ —	$ —	$ —	$187,539.91
1926	831	—	831	198,663.57	—	—	—	198,663.57
1927	709	—	709	251,221.10	—	—	—	251,221.10
1928	756	—	756	257,226.65	—	—	—	257,226.65
1929	835	—	835	301,489.35	—	—	—	301,489.35
1930	939	—	939	335,545.01	—	—	—	335,545.01
1931	1,019	—	1,019	288,826.89	—	—	—	288,826.89
1932	1,182	—	1,182	286,466.04	—	—	—	286,466.04
1933	1,347	—	1,347	299,649.42	—	—	—	299,649.42
1934	1,397	—	1,397	284,979.89	—	—	—	284,979.89
1935	1,339	—	1,339	271,923.82	—	—	—	271,923.82
1936	1,297	—	1,297	303,810.24	—	—	—	303,810.24
1937	1,282	—	1,282	282,668.68	—	—	—	282,668.68
1938	1,322	—	1,322	315,107.90	—	—	—	315,107.90
1939	1,480	—	1,480	310,102.52	—	—	—	310,102.52
1940	1,562	—	1,562	360,999.58	—	—	—	360,999.58
1941	1,486	—	1,486	331,113.30	—	—	—	331,113.30
1942	1,056	—	1,056	343,259.56	—	—	—	343,259.56

1943	1,265	—	1,265	$428,693.68	$ —	$ —	$ —	$428,693.68
1944	1,000	—	1,000	458,814.09	—	—	—	458,814.09
1945	1,049	—	1,049	461,879.12	—	—	—	461,879.12
1946	1,165	—	1,165	588,529.00	—	—	—	588,529.00

[1] The totals in this column include "Ownership projects" and "Other supervised farm work", thus the old and new tabulations may be compared as to volume of agricultural earnings.

[2] Earnings from "Other work" were reported during the years 1912 to 1919 as a check on the motives of pupils and a measure of their real interest in agriculture. Every year, with the "Home Project" methods dominant in instruction, agricultural interest had been evident and agricultural earnings so overwhelmingly predominant that returns on "Other work" have been discontinued since 1919.

TABLE NO. 6 Vital Statistics by types of Schools and Departments

for school year ending August 31, 1947

Counties Cities, Towns and Departments 1946 - 1947	Enrollment	Number of Non-Residents	Membership at close of year	DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLLMENT BY MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE: Average Membership	Percent of Attendance	Number of Graduates	Total Withdrawals	Total number of different teachers employed	Student hours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GROUP I 1a. Day Industrial Schools (Boys)	9017	1941	5567	6688.2	91.9	1245	4796	648	7,811,786
GROUP I 1b. Day Industrial Schools (Girls)	1032	267	542	703.4	91.2	197	606	91	668,503
GROUP I 1c. Industrial Departments	1153	--	656	814.9	89.0	--	804	69	606,460
GROUP I 1d. General Departments (Boys)	2664	343	1577	1894.7	88.5	204	1478	214	2,022,278
GROUP I 2a. Part-time Cooperative	873	146	604	608.4	95.5	173	641	86	1,229,773
GROUP I 2b. Trade Preparatory	252	--	12	113.2	90.3	18	240	12	166,429
GROUP I 2c (1) Evening Industrial (Men)	7721	1399	3429	4301.0	76.8	--	4302	338	420,254

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GROUP I 2d. Apprenticeship	3794	1063	2583	2857.7	75.7	118	1238	231	350,435
GROUP I 2e. Vocational Art Classes	85	--	84	84.5	92.8	—	--	1	3,339
GROUP II Continuation Schools	1539	87	443	621.3	83.5	335	1027	91	96,110
GROUP III 1a. Household Arts Schools	592	107	441	472.0	89.3	63	308	75	593,810
GROUP III 1b. Household Arts Departments	1751	110	1381	1524.2	90.1	227	947	197	1,527,522
GROUP III 1c. General Departments (Girls)	850	31	352	445.3	82.8	92	591	82	437,630
GROUP III 3. Evening Practical Art	14,567	1017	—	9930.7	85.1	—	—	442	738,471
GROUP IV 1a. Agricultural Schools	609	101	466	509.2	89.4	24	146	51	1,962,133
GROUP IV 1b. Agricultural Departments-Day	611	162	491	529.9	93.0	55	188	60	755,960
GROUP IV 3. Agricultural Departments - Evening	416	—	---	—	—	--	—	59	- -
GROUP V 1a. Cooperative Distributive Occupations Schools	159	14	52	133.1	94.4	99	151	34	197,564

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GROUP V 1b. Part-time Distributive Occupations Schools	815	92	805	810.7	95.9	--	45	23	7,512
GROUP V 2. Evening Distributive Occupations Schools	625	82	659	576.8	81.1	--	66	28	10,345
Grand Total for all types	49,115	6,962	20,014	33,613.7	88.2	2,860	17,574	2,532	19,666,314

TABLE NO. 7 - USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS

SMITH-HUGHES AND GEORGE-DEEN (VOCATIONAL)

A. Distribution for Federal Fiscal year ending June 30, 1947

	Salary Expenditure against which we match Federal (Smith-Hughes and George-Deen) Funds	SMITH-HUGHES: Salaries of Teachers, Directors, and Supervisors			GEORGE-DEEN: Salaries and Travel of Teachers, Directors and Supervisors					Smith-Hughes and George-Deen
		Agriculture	Trade and Industrial and Home Economics	Total	Agriculture	Home Economics	Trade and Industrial	Distributive Occupations	Total	
Abington	380.00	---	---	---	---	490.00	---	---	490.00	490.00
Adams	1,185.74	---	125.17	125.17	---	---	---	---	---	125.17
Agawam	2,574.37	380.12	69.54	449.66	250.00	---	---	---	250.00	699.66
Andover	690.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Arlington	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,600.00	---	9,600.00	9,600.00
Ashfield	2,543.12	321.64	---	321.64	381.25	---	54.00	---	435.25	756.89
Attleboro	9,686.72	---	641.93	641.93	---	---	---	---	---	641.93
Avon	1,402.08	---	76.49	76.49	---	---	---	---	---	76.49
Barnstable	13,385.20	643.29	357.37	1,000.66	300.00	---	733.85	---	1,033.85	2,034.51
Belchertown	1,577.38	---	97.36	97.36	---	298.20	---	---	298.20	395.56
Belmont	13,451.51	---	303.04	303.04	---	---	1,206.87	---	1,206.87	1,509.91
Beverly	44,947.95	---	4,836.79	4,836.79	---	410.80	8,457.67	---	8,868.47	13,705.26
Boston	749,383.02	2,090.67	59,524.31	61,614.98	---	---	17,944.62	5,241.96	23,186.58	84,801.56
Bourne	1,317.32	---	104.31	104.31	---	---	---	---	---	104.31
Bristol County	30,304.12	3,070.22	---	3,070.22	1,286.00	2,870.00	---	---	4,156.00	7,226.22
Brockton	26,945.16	---	1,130.65	1,130.65	---	---	2,710.00	1,458.36	4,168.36	5,299.01
Brookline	1,884.16	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Buckland	75.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cambridge	22,169.55	---	1,103.29	1,103.29	---	---	---	170.00	170.00	1,273.29
Chicopee	33,915.96	---	1,657.24	1,657.24	---	---	90.00	---	90.00	1,747.24
Dartmouth	5,552.00	423.98	139.08	563.06	300.00	---	---	---	300.00	863.06
Deerfield	2,472.71	---	118.22	118.22	3,208.13	---	---	---	3,208.13	3,326.35
Dighton	6,664.46	---	319.58	319.58	---	120.00	---	---	120.00	439.58
Eastham	42.50	---	---	---	---	120.00	---	---	120.00	120.00
Essex County	90,031.01	5,438.66	1,648.10	7,086.76	776.38	2,100.00	---	---	2,876.38	9,963.14
Everett	58,324.23	---	2,483.62	2,483.62	---	---	---	---	---	2,483.62
Fall River	31,298.38	---	1,756.11	1,756.11	---	2,350.00	8,008.53	30.00	10,388.53	12,144.64
Falmouth	5,044.03	409.36	104.31	513.67	200.00	---	---	---	200.00	713.67
Fitchburg	25,653.62	---	2,770.51	2,770.51	---	100.00	2,349.15	---	2,449.15	5,219.66
Framingham	1,325.60	---	32.14	32.14	---	---	3,370.13	---	3,370.13	3,402.27
Gloucester	23,234.48	---	907.29	907.29	---	200.00	811.33	---	1,011.33	1,918.62
Great Barrington	2,390.43	---	132.12	132.12	---	---	---	---	---	132.12
Greenfield	22,352.99	---	802.75	802.75	---	90.00	1,403.50	---	1,493.50	2,296.25
Hadley	1,970.16	---	118.22	118.22	---	173.47	---	---	173.47	291.69
Hanson	90.00	---	---	---	---	60.00	---	---	60.00	60.00
Hatfield	2,560.43	---	---	---	18.57	5.63	---	---	24.20	24.20

	Salary Expenditure against which we match Federal (Smith-Hughes and George-Deen) Funds	SMITH-HUGHES Salaries of Teachers, Directors, and Supervisors			GEORGE-DEEN Salaries and Travel of Teachers, Directors, and Supervisors					Smith-Hughes and George-Deen
		Agriculture	Trade and Industrial and Home Economics	Total	Agriculture	Home Economics	Trade and Industrial	Distributive Occupations	Total	
Haverhill	53,909.81	---	2,451.84	2,451.84	---	500.00	4,915.10	---	5,415.10	7,866.94
Holliston	1,842.42	---	83.45	83.45	---	---	---	---	---	83.45
Holyoke	46,228.67	---	2,221.33	2,221.33	---	---	636.00	---	636.00	2,857.33
Hudson	5,607.56	409.36	139.08	548.44	1,637.50	---	1,187.50	---	2,825.00	3,373.44
Lawrence	22,915.94	---	2,421.50	2,421.50	---	---	---	30.00	30.00	2,451.50
Lee	1,590.84	---	125.17	125.17	---	---	---	---	---	125.17
Leominster	15,916.19	---	764.86	764.86	---	---	2,117.50	---	2,117.50	2,882.36
Lexington	584.00	---	---	---	---	300.00	---	---	300.00	300.00
Lowell	63,171.79	---	3,197.11	3,197.11	---	1,000.00	1,567.00	1,233.31	3,800.31	6,997.42
Lynn	51,558.68	---	1,302.33	1,302.33	---	---	16,866.00	44.50	16,700.50	18,002.83
Malden	23,504.72	---	732.41	732.41	---	---	180.00	137.50	317.50	1,049.91
Marlboro	2,770.00	---	68.87	68.87	---	---	576.00	25.00	601.00	669.87
Marshfield	1,701.64	---	104.31	104.31	---	---	---	---	---	104.31
Medfield	25.00	---	---	---	---	30.00	---	---	30.00	30.00
Medford	52,558.71	---	2,080.60	2,080.60	---	120.00	1,935.00	1,866.65	3,921.65	6,002.25
Melrose	90.00	---	---	---	---	150.00	---	---	150.00	150.00
Methuen	3,304.33	---	222.53	222.53	---	---	---	---	---	222.53
Middleboro	3,127.40	423.98	---	423.98	2,820.00	---	---	---	2,820.00	3,243.98
Milford	518.17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Milton	1,542.00	---	34.77	34.77	---	300.00	---	---	300.00	334.77
Nantucket	6,601.06	---	268.80	268.80	---	400.00	180.00	---	580.00	848.80
New Bedford	163,608.82	---	8,772.41	8,772.41	---	2,114.65	1,900.00	---	4,014.65	12,787.04
Newburyport	5,148.52	---	161.50	161.50	---	---	3,802.65	---	3,802.65	3,964.15
New Salem	3,775.08	526.32	90.40	616.72	2,538.34	60.00	---	---	2,598.34	3,215.06
Newton	69,332.11	---	3,176.67	3,176.67	---	1,225.00	3,000.00	---	4,225.00	7,401.67
Norfolk County	42,002.94	5,745.69	---	5,745.69	2,237.50	---	---	---	2,237.50	7, 983.19
North Adams	8,359.95	---	312.00	312.00	---	---	125.00	---	125.00	437.00
Northampton	45,454.41	677.21	1,860.83	2,738.04	---	3,804.34	1,548.35	---	5,352.69	8,090.73
Northbridge	7,059.48	---	372.36	372.36	---	240.00	---	---	240.00	612.36
Norton	845.98	---	27.82	27.82	---	327.53	---	---	327.53	355.35
Norwood	19,939.44	---	661.58	661.58	---	1,000.00	3,050.00	15.00	4,065.00	4,726.58
Oak Bluffs	2,085.04	---	87.24	87.24	---	---	---	---	---	87.24
Orange	---	---	---	---	---	1,571.43	---	---	1,571.43	1,571.43
Palmer	2,443.49	---	159.94	159.94	---	---	---	---	---	159.94
Peabody	390.00	---	4,889.63	4,889.63	---	---	8,028.33	---	8,028.33	12,717.96
Pittsfield	57,944.50	---	2,544.61	2,544.61	---	1,000.00	5,496.70	1,533.02	8,029.72	10,574.33
Plymouth	---	---	---	---	---	180.00	1,836.00	---	2,016.00	2,016.00
Provincetown	933.37	---	55.63	55.63	---	---	---	---	---	56.63
Quincy	45,466.30	---	1,771.15	1,771.15	---	---	---	145.00	145.00	1,916.15
Randolph	3,614.67	---	208.62	208.62	---	250.00	---	---	250.00	458.62
Rockport	571.41	---	48.68	48.68	---	150.00	---	---	150.00	198.68
Salem	21,621.05	---	1,089.56	1,089.56	---	---	---	---	---	1,089.56
Scituate	2,515.65	---	152.99	152.99	---	---	---	---	---	152.99
Shelburne	10,590.83	657.90	262.38	920.28	525.00	---	---	---	525.00	1,445.28
Somerset	1,046.82	---	69.54	69.54	---	---	---	---	---	69.54

	Salary Expenditure against which we match Federal (Smith-Hughes and George-Deen) Funds	SMITH-HUGHES: Salaries of Teachers, Directors, and Supervisors			GEORGE-DEEN: Salaries and Travel of Teachers, Directors, and Supervisors					Smith-Hughes and George-Deen
		Agriculture	Trade and Industrial and Home Economics	Total	Agriculture	Home Economics	Trade and Industrial	Distributive Occupations	Total	
Somerville	51,558.22	---	2,396.14	2,396.14	---	---	---	50.00	50.00	2,446.14
Southbridge	54,765.00	---	4,843.04	4,843.04	---	---	675.00	24.00	699.00	5,542.04
Springfield	156,136.82	---	7,411.40	7,411.40	---	1,827.00	2,630.00	1,048.25	5,206.25	12,617.65
Stockbridge	2,675.30	336.26	---	336.26	150.00	---	---	---	150.00	486.26
Taunton	10,247.03	---	359.29	359.29	---	800.00	2,660.00	---	3,460.00	3,819.29
Templeton	3,013.14	380.12	---	380.12	150.00	31.43	---	---	181.43	561.55
Tisbury	1,575.49	---	78.05	78.05	---	---	---	---	---	78.05
Townsend	688.55	---	48.68	48.68	---	---	---	---	---	48.68
Waltham	50,105.56	---	2,135.32	2,135.32	---	1,600.00	8,656.98	---	10,256.98	12,392.30
Webster	1,650.21	---	221.33	221.33	---	300.00	---	---	300.00	521.33
Wellfleet	952.11	---	41.72	41.72	---	---	---	---	---	41.72
West Bridgewater	2,055.81	---	104.31	104.31	---	---	---	---	---	104.31
Westfield	29,450.83	---	936.66	936.66	712.50	---	---	---	712.50	1,649.16
Westport	5,525.40	219.30	136.59	355.89	150.00	---	1,600.00	---	1,750.00	2,105.89
West Springfield	3,059.52	160.82	---	160.82	1,441.99	---	---	---	1,441.99	1,602.81
Weymouth	34,579.08	---	1,347.44	1,347.44	---	350.00	1,300.00	---	1,650.00	2,997.44
Williamstown	2,751.32	365.50	---	365.50	---	---	---	---	---	365.50
Winchendon	2,044.97	---	111.26	111.26	---	300.00	---	---	300.00	411.26
Worcester	265,982.95	1,081.89	10,487.78	11,569.67	---	---	7,346.00	1,376.88	8,722.88	20,292.55
Mr. Allen Mass. Department of Education Salaries and Travel of Supervisors			2,160.00	2,160.00						2,160.00
					916.84	1,377.03	19,815.36	3,767.04	25,876.27	25,876.27
	2,794,582.57	23,962.29	156,973.05	180,935.34	20,000.00	30,596.49	160,360.12	18,197.45	229,154.06	410,089.40

Table No. 8 - Statistics of Teacher-Training from July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945 - Concluded
Group V. Number of Teachers in State-aided Schools and Changes in Personnel of Teaching Force
All Schools (Men and Women)

TYPE OF SCHOOL	Teachers in service Sept. 1, 1946		New teachers added during the year to June 30, 1947		Teachers leaving the service during the year to June 30, 1947		Teachers in service at close of year to June 30, 1947		Teachers leaving service during summer June 30-August 31, 1947		New teachers added during summer June 30-August 31, 1947		Teachers in service Sept. 1, 1947		Total teachers leaving the service during year		Total new teachers added during year	
	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I. INDUSTRIAL 1. Day																		
a. Boys (Unit Trade)																		
Men	451[1]	167[1]	23	4	14	5	460[1]	166[1]	56	20[1]	46	28[1]	450[1]	174[1]	70[1]	25[1]	69	32[1]
Women	9	12[1]	-	3	1	1	8	14[1]	3	5	-	10	5	19	4	6	-	13
b. Girls (Unit Trade)	61[1]	27[1]	4	1	1	1	64[1]	27[1]	11	2	8	5	61[11]	30[1]	12	3	12	6
c. Industrial Depts.	52[1]	19	1	-	3	-	50[1]	19	3	4	2	5	49[1]	20	6	4	3	5
d. General Depts.																		
Men	115[1]	106[1]	4	3	4	2	115[1]	107[1]	16	36[1]	18	31	117[1]	102[1]	20	38[1]	22	34
2. Short Units																		
a. Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9[1]	-	9[1]	-	-	-	9[1]	-
3. Part-time																		
a. Cooperative																		
1. Regular Trade Extension	24[1]	40	-	2	1	1	23[1]	41	1	12	1	4	23[1]	33	2	13	1	6
2. Unit Trade	15[1]	7[1]	-	-	-	-	15[1]	7[1]	2	-	3	-	16[1]	7[1]	2	-	3	-
b. Trade Preparatory	6[1]	-	7	-	3[1]	-	10[1]	-	-	-	-	-	10[1]	-	3[1]	-	7	-
c. Apprenticeship	164[1]	6[1]	72	1	12	-	224[1]	7	93[1]	4	84	-	215[1]	3	105[1]	4	156[1]	1
4. Evening																		
a. Men	316[1]	5[1]	21[1]	-	4[1]	-	333[1]	5[1]	98[1]	1	118[1]	-	353[1]	4[1]	102[1]	1	139[1]	-
II. CONTINUATION 1. Boys	32[1]	20[1]	1[1]	-	1	1[1]	32[1]	19[1]	4	3[1]	4	2	32[1]	18[1]	5	4[1]	5[1]	2
2. Girls	20[1]	16[1]	-	-	-	-	20[1]	16[1]	5	3	3	2[1]	18[1]	15[1]	5	3	3	2[1]
III. HOUSEHOLD ARTS 1. Day																		
a. Schools	46[1]	28[1]	1	-	-	-	47[1]	28[1]	7	3[1]	5	2[1]	45[1]	27[1]	7	3[1]	6	2[1]
b. High School Depts.	133[1]	66[1]	8	2[1]	7	5[1]	134[1]	63[1]	18	14[1]	13	14[1]	129[1]	63[1]	25[1]	19[1]	21	16[1]
c. General Depts.	46[1]	34[1]	1	1	-	-	47[1]	35[1]	7	3	7	1	47[1]	33[1]	7	3	8	2
2. Evening	399[1]	16[1]	41	3[1]	11	-	423[1]	19[1]	111[1]	2[1]	140[1]	5[1]	452[1]	22[1]	122[1]	2[1]	181[1]	8[1]
IV. AGRICULTURAL 1. Day																		
a. Schools	34[1]	15[1]	-	-	-	-	34[1]	15[1]	6	4[1]	4	1	32[1]	12	6	4[1]	4	1
b. High School Depts.	57[1]	4[1]	6	-	5	-	58[1]	4[1]	9[1]	1[1]	7[1]	1[1]	56[1]	4[1]	14[1]	1[1]	13[1]	1[1]
2. Evening	60[1]	1[1]	3	-	3	-	60[1]	1[1]	19[1]	1[1]	10[1]	-	51[1]	-	22[1]	1[1]	13[1]	-
V. DISTRIBUTIVE OCCUPATIONS 1. Part-Time																		
a. Cooperative	28[1]	6	-	1	-	1	28[1]	6	7[1]	1	3[1]	7[1]	24[1]	12[1]	7[1]	2[1]	3[1]	8[1]
b. Part-time	20[1]	-	3[1]	-	-	-	23[1]	-	17[1]	-	3[1]	-	9[1]	-	17[1]	-	6[1]	-
2. Evening	11[1]	-	12[1]	2[1]	-	-	23[1]	2[1]	23[1]	2[1]	2[1]	-	2[1]	-	23[1]	2[1]	14[1]	2[1]

[1]This figure includes the director.

B-2 Expenditures for teacher-training (George-Deen)
(Federal fiscal year ending June 30, 1947)

	Expenditures		
	Federal (George-Deen)	State	Local
Agricultural			
State of Massachusetts (Travel of Supervisors and maintenance of Supervision)	$ 3,280.00	$ 3,280.00	$
Bristol County	770.00		770.00[1]
Deerfield	250.00		250.00[1]
Essex County	1,150.00		1,150.00[1]
Norfolk County	710.00		710.00[1]
West Springfield	250.00		250.00[1]
Total	$ 6,380.00	$ 3,280.00	$3,130.00

[1] Subject to State reimbursement to be made during the following fiscal year.

B-2 Expenditures for teacher-training (George-Deen) Continued

	Expenditures		
	Federal (George-Deen)	State	Local
Home Economics.....			
State of Massachusetts.....			
(Travel of Supervisors and Maintenance of Supervision)....	$ 4,769.30	$ 4,769.30	$ -
Agawam.....	20.00	-	20.00[1]
Essex County.....	855.00	-	855.00[1]
Haverhill.....	60.00	-	60.00[1]
New Bedford.....	799.50	-	799.50[1]
Northampton.....	486.17	-	486.17[1]
Randolph.....	20.00	-	20.00[1]
West Bridgewater.....	20.00	-	20.00[1]
	$ 7,029.97	$ 4,769.30	$2,260.67

[1] Subject to State reimbursement to be made during the following fiscal year.

B-2 Expenditures for teacher-training (George-Deen) continued

	Expenditures		
	Federal (George-Deen)	State	Local
Trade and Industry.....			
State of Massachusetts.....			
(Salary and travel of Supervisors and local Directors, and Maintenance of Supervision).....	$ 15,061.60	$ 15,061.60	$ -
Arlington	200.00	-	200.00[2]
Attleboro	25.00	-	25.00[2]
Brockton	25.00	-	25.00[2]
Brookline	400.00	-	400.00[2]
Cambridge	25.00	-	25.00[2]
Fitchburg	25.00	-	25.00[2]
Greenfield	300.00	-	300.00[2]
Haverhill	25.00	-	25.00[2]
Holyoke	25.00	-	25.00[2]
Lowell	25.00	-	25.00[2]
Needham	100.00	-	100.00[2]
New Bedford	25.00	-	25.00[2]
Pittsfield	25.00	-	25.00[2]
Quincy	200.00	-	200.00[2]
Springfield	25.00	-	25.00[2]
Worcester	200.00	-	200.00[2]
	$ 16,711.60	$ 15,061.60	$1,650.00

Trade and Industry - continued

	Federal (George-Deen)	State	Local
Federal Funds:			
Available.....			$30,128.84
Used.....			30,121.57
Balance			7.27

[2] Firemen Training

Table No. 8. - Statistics of Teacher-Training from July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948
(Roman numberals refer to divisions)

Location of Classes	Number admitted to class	Number of different subjects taught (or intended) by those completing course	Length of course - clock hours	Average attendance	Number of different municipalities represented by those in class	Number employed as teachers subject to Teacher-Training requirement	Number securing employment as teachers after completing the course	Number not yet placed in teaching positions	Number completing the course	Number of persons not in service completing the course in 1947	Number placed in teaching positions since completing the course in 1947
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Group I. Agriculture											
Teacher-Training	27	8	42.5-100	17	17	4	5	6	17	4	0
Professional Improvement	85	8	24-100	85	25	3	0	0	84	-	-
Group II. Trade and Industry											
Teacher-Training	307	30	752	277	70	81	-	-	285	-	-
Professional Improvement	536	29	405	516	77	-[6]	-[6]	-[6]	521	-	-
Foreman Training	562	1	436	526	6	-	-	-	530	-	-
Public Service Training - Fire	736	1	576	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-

Group II
6 Teaching in state-aided schools

Table No. 8 - Statistics of Teacher-Training from July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Group III. Day Household Arts and Industrial											
Teacher-Training	31	7	60	31	14	21	3	7	31	-	-
Professional Improvement	82[2]	16	120[1] 60	80	32	3	3	3	82[2]	3	3
Framingham State Teachers College Resident Vocational Household Arts Courses:											
Teacher-Training	32	-	3206	-	34	-	10	-	10	-	-
Group IV. Evening Practical Art (Women)											
Teacher-Training	90	13	130	72	41	58	-	-	78	6	30
Professional Improvement	220	14	200	202	64	-	-	-	208	-	-

Group III
1 Includes 11 special students
2 Teaching in State-aided schools

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HOOL	August 31, 1947	Teachers in service Sept. 1, 1947		Total teachers leaving the service during year		Total new teachers added during year	
	Aca-demic	Shop	Aca-demic	Shop	Aca-demic	Shop	Aca-demic
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Day							
a. Boys (							
	28[1]	450[1]	174[1]	70[1]	25[1]	69	32[1]
	10	5	19	4	6	-	13
b. Girls	5	61[11]	30[1]	12	3	12	6
c. Indust	5	49[1]	20	6	4	3	5
d. Genera							
	31	117[1]	102[1]	20	38[1]	22	34
.Short Uni							
a. Boys	-	9[1]	-	-	-	9[1]	-
Part-time							
a. Cooper							
1. Reg							
Ext	4	23[1]	33	2	13	1	6
2. Uni	-	16[1]	7[1]	2	-	3	-
b. Trade	-	10[1]	-	3[1]	-	7	-
c. Appren	-	215[1]	3	105[1]	4	156[1]	1
Evening							
a. Men	-	353[1]	4[1]	102[1]	1	139[1]	-
Boys	2	32[1]	18[1]	5	4[1]	5[1]	2
Girls	2[1]	18[1]	15[1]	5	3	3	2[1]
Day							
a. School	2[1]	45[1]	27[1]	7	3[1]	6	2[1]
b. High S	14[1]	129[1]	63[1]	25[1]	19[1]	21	16[1]
c. Genera	1	47[1]	33[1]	7	3	8	2
Evening	5[1]	452[1]	22[1]	122[1]	2[1]	181[1]	8[1]
Day							
a. School	1	32[1]	12	6	4[1]	4	1
b. High S	1[1]	56[1]	4[1]	14[1]	1[1]	13[1]	1[1]
Evening	-	51[1]	-	22[1]	1[1]	13[1]	-
Part-Time							
a. Cooper	7[1]	24[1]	12[1]	7[1]	2[1]	3[1]	8[1]
b. Part-t	-	9[1]	-	17[1]	-	6[1]	-
Evening	-	2[1]	-	23[1]	2[1]	14[1]	2[1]

Table No. 9 - Number of Different Minors 14 to 16 years of age, who, within the Calendar Year, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1947, were Employed while Schools were in Session, as per Returns.

CITIES AND TOWNS		Number of Minors 7 to 16 years of age October 1, 1946			Total Number of different Minors Employed Within the Town (City) under Authority of Forms C, C2, D, or G, as reported by the Town (City)		
	Population U. S. Census, 1940	In registration of minors	In public school membership	In private school membership	Boys	Girls	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group I - Cities	2,916,344	352,218	245,418	99,678	1,018	1,093	2,111
Group II - Towns of 5,000 population or over	984,318	129,463	107,757	20,176	365	232	597
Group III - Towns of Less Than 5,000 population and Maintaining High Schools	277,218	38,975	35,782	2,675	245	143	388

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group IV - Towns of less than 5,000 population and not maintaining high schools	138,841	19,061	17,589	944	127	97	224
State Totals	4,316,721	539,717	406,546	123,473	1,755	1,562	3,317